FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

Vol III No 205 *22 October 1982*

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U.S. INF NEGOTIATOR HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

Kornilov Commentary

LD212256 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Eugene Rostow, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, speaking at a press conference in Brussels, touched upon the Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe which have recently resumed in Geneva. He said that the zero option put forward a year ago by President Reagan remains at these talks the basis for the U.S. position. The latest news commentary is by TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov:

Washington is continuing earnestly to publicize its so-called zero option, which, allegedly, answers the interests of all Europeans. However, if one analyzes the essential nature of this option, then really one is talking not of a zero option but of a pseudo-zero option, which not only does not remove the nuclear threat, but, on the contrary, can only intensify it. The essence of this course is to achieve the elimination of Soviet land-based missiles only, including those which the Soviet Union has had for more than 20 years. The long-range nuclear potential of NATO, however, according to the Washington option, is not reduced by a single unit; in fact it may even increase.

It is quite clear that Washington is trying to achieve a unilateral solution which patently runs counter to the security interests of the Soviet Union and its allies. But the United States, of course, must realize that our country cannot and never will comply with such a solution.

The following question is legitimate in this connection: Is Washington really striving to reach agreement? Or are the Geneva talks necessary for it as a cover for another policy, the architects of which intend, come what may, to deploy almost 600 new American missiles on West European soil.

However, the more the militarist and imperial foreign political course of Washington is revealed -- and the essence of this course can be seen clearly in the U.S. position at the talks in Geneva -- the more actively and resolutely the peoples of the world rise up to struggle against the nuclear threat, above all the broad public of Europe, over which the storms of two destructive world wars have swept in the past 70 years.

Not a single day passes without teletypes in editorial offices bringing reports from one or another European capital about mass meetings and demonstrations in defense of peace. The CPSU Central Committee slogan: "Peoples of the European countries! Fight resolutely against the deployment of new American nuclear missile weapons in West Europe! Peace, security and cooperation for Europe!" is finding a response in all corners of the continent.

'Deterrence Principle'

LD212328 Moscow TASS in English 2110 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 21 TASS -- At the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe, Eugene Rostow is stubbornly imposing and pushing through the proposal on "zero option", IZVESTIYA writes today. Commenting on the speech of the director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Afency at the press conference in Brussels, the newspaper writes: "In other words, what is sought is unilateral reduction of medium-range nuclear armaments, disarmament of the Soviet Union to which the Soviet Union will not agree, as this was declared at the top level. For Soviet land-based missiles are part of the balance of forces that has long since been established in Europe.... Not a word is said by the U.S. side about the reduction of the existing medium-range nuclear means of the USA and its allies. What is more, efforts are taken to increase their volume".

"With enviable persistence Rostow talks about the 'deterrence principle' he cherishes, while alleging that the Soviet side at the talks has some interest in this.

And having lost the sense of humour he misrepresents the Soviet Union's stand and the essence of its proposal for the reduction of medium-range nuclear systems while emphasizing, for the umpteenth time, the 'seriousness of the U.S. intentions' in conducting the talks. This is being done with one aim: to prepare the public opinion for the disruption of the talks while accusing the other side of the unwillingness to seek compromise and reach agreement. The Soviet proposals are truly serious. One would like to see the same seriousness of the U.S. side, real seriousness, and not empty assurances of it and verbal subterfuge," IZVESTIYA writes in conclusion.

ARMS TALKS DELEGATIONS HOLD PLENARY MEETINGS

START Group

LD211254 Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Geneva October 21 TASS -- The delegations from the Soviet Union and the United States at the talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments held a plenary meeting here today.

INF Group

LD211220 Moscow TASS in English 1144 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Geneva October 21 TASS -- The delegations from the Soviet Union and the United States at the talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe held a plenary meeting here today.

REAGAN'S MILITARY PROGRAM, ARMS TESTS DECRIED

LD210930 Moscow TASS in English 0915 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] New York October 21 TASS -- Dr. Herbert Scoville, a former assistant director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, speaking at a meeting of the Defence Information Centre, sharply criticized Reagan's military programme. He said that American policy in the sphere of arms control and national security must be the earliest possible end to the testing, manufacture and deployment of all types of nuclear arms which threaten to tilt the balance of forces.

Scoville strongly criticized the plans for the deployment of such means of hitting the first nuclear strike as the MX missiles. He added that the deployment of this system would only increase the likelihood of destruction of the United States in a nuclear war and called for reunciation of the plans for the deployment of MX missiles.

U.S. AVOIDANCE OF TEST BAN DISCUSSION NOTED

LD211934 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 21 Oct 82

["Question That Brooks No Delay" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 21 TASS -- TASS political observer Vladimir Serov writes:

Speeches of participants in the debate that started in the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly are keynoted with the idea that it is necessary to curb the nuclear arms race. Many of the speakers emphasize the extreme importance of the draft resolution "On Urgent Cessation and Prohibition of Nuclear Weapon Tests" that was submitted for the committee's consideration by the Soviet Union.

One of the speakers, Austria's Representative Fischer, expressing support for this Soviet initiative, emphasized that the decision to ban all nuclear weapon tests depends only on the political will of states.

The positive response evoked in the United Nations by the Soviet proposal is quite understandable. The nuclear arms race spiralled above all by the U.S. aggressive circles, is being stepped up, ever new types and systems of nuclear weapons are being developed and might get out of control. Urgent measures are necessary to arrest this process which threatens to plunge mankind into nuclear catastrophe.

An international ban on nuclear weapon tests could become one of such urgent measures. This concrete measure would, first of all, complicate extremely the perfection of nuclear armaments. Second, it would place a considerable obstacle on the road of the creation of nuclear weapons by countries that would decide to get nuclear weapons in violation of the non-proliferation regime.

What is it that interferes with the solution of this urgent question? It is the obstructionist stand of some nuclear powers, above all the USA. The Reagan administration precisely decided not to resume the Soviet-American-British talks on general and complete ban on nuclear weapon tests, the talks that were in the concluding stage when they were disrupted. And in the Disarmament Committee, the United States delegation proclaimed the ban on nuclear tests to be "untimely."

For what reason? For the reason that conclusion of the Soviet Union-proposed treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests would become a substantial obstacle to Washington's course at further perfection of nuclear weapons and development of its new types in the aim of attaining military superiority over the USSR.

Seeking to carry the debate in the First Committee away from the discussion of this question of extreme importance for entire mankind, U.S. Representative Lodge devoted his almost entire speech to the situation in Poland. He tried to instruct the government of that sovereign socialist state as to how it should behave, was interfering unceremoniously in its internal affairs. But the course of the debate in the committee showed that its participants saw through the actual meaning of the manoeuvre of the U.S. representative.

ECONOMIC IMPACT IN U.S. OF ARMS RACE VIEWED

LD212244 Moscow TASS in English 1951 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 21 TASS -- "The Reagan administration is trying in every way to belittle the adverse impact of the arms race started by it on the economy of the United States", the Soviet foreign policy weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] writes in its issue of October 20.

Meanwyile, the weekly writes, the outflow of huge resources through the federal budget and their channelling into non-productive military needs prevent many American companies from maintaining capital investment at a needed level. According to the estimates published in 1981, 37 percent of the fixed assets of American companies have remained in operation for over 10 years now, and their share of allocations for the automation of production in the overall volume of investment is declining. 26 percent of the 27 percent -- in the textile industry, 28 per cent -- in the automaking, 34 per cent -- in mining and 42 percent -- on the country's railway.

The accumulation of capital for investment in production, the weekly writes, is slowing down due to the financing of the deficit of the federal budget a substantial part of which is allocated for military purposes. In 1982 the total sum of savings in the United States will make up 199 billion dollars. Of these 140 billion (or 70 per cent) will be 'devoured' by the federal government to set off budget deficits.

The weekly notes that, despite official statements by members of the administration a boom in defense-oriented industries does not solve the problem of unemployment. Although the companies turning out military products experience an acute shortage of qualified manpower, unemployment in the United States is growing and has reached 11.3 million people, a record-high figure since the Great Depression. Stimulating an excessive demand for highly qualified specialists in certain fields, military expenditures bring about a reduction of a notably bigger number of jobs in civilian industries.

This means that the present spiral of the armaments buildup, as regards the volume of military expenditures and the degree of re-allocation of state funds from civilian for military purposes, as regards the force of its potential impact on the economy, is by far the biggest since the Second World War, the weekly writes in conclusion.

REISSUE OF PAMPHLET ON 'THREAT OF PEACE' VIEWED

AU210908 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 19 Oct 82 p 4

[Interviews by Moscow correspondent Manfred Quiring: "Nato Wants To Prove What Cannot Be Proved: USSR Publication Unmasks the Lie of the Threat"]

[Text] An expanded edition of the pamphlet "Whence the Threat to Peace?" published a year ago, has appeared in Moscow. Our Moscow correspondent discussed the reasons for the expanded edition with two representatives of the Soviet Defense Ministry, Gens Konstantin Mikhaylov and Ivan Popov [names as published].

BZ: With your pamphlet "Whence the Threat to Peace?" you duly rebuffed the Pentagon's distortions and falsifications a year ago. But now there is an expanded edition. Why has this become necessary?

Major General Mikhaylov: The U.S. Administration is trying with a broad propaganda campaign to justify its course of stepped-up armaments, of an intensive expansion of its military potential, in the eyes of its own people as well as in those of all the other peoples of the world. It is for this purpose that it is unleashing a war psychosis and is doing all it can particularly to intimidate the West Europeans with the bogeyman of the "Soviet military threat." We have thoroughly unmasked this lie of the threat but, as people in our country say, he who has taken a beating does not calm down.

Then came another falsification: The NATO publication "NATO and the Warsaw Pact. The Balance of Power." This was another attempt to prove things that cannot be proved and to suggest that the countries of the Warsaw Pact have an "overwhelming military superiority." Further publications of this nature, in which facts and figures were shamelessly falsified, followed suit. Hence it was necessary to refute these new fabrications. In addition, changes have recently taken place in both the military sector as well as in some political respects, for example, in the concept and doctrines of the United States which had to be taken into consideration.

Propaganda Is To Deflect Attention From Actual Plans

BZ: What substantial additions in the publication should be underscored, in your opinion?

Major General Mikhaylov: When preparing the reprint we proceeded from the premise of even more clearly exposing the unmistakable aim of NATO propaganda: Attention should be deflected from the dangerous military plans of the United States and its allies. This is why it was most necessary to unmask the methods which were used in computing the alleged Soviet superiority. For example, many factors which are important in defining the military potential do not at all appear in U.S. military publications. This applies among other things to military-economic possibilities and chances of mobilizing the material and human resources.

The population of the NATO countries exceeds, for example, the limit of 600 million, whereas only 370 million people live in the Warsaw Pact member-countries. Nor were geographic factors duly considered. Thus, the Soviet Union has long eastern and western borders which do not seem to exist for NATO. It is also impermissible simply not to count the armed forces of France and Spain, which joined NATO long ago.

A new chapter was also added to our book which deals with the "window of vulnerability" invented by the American side. In this chapter we prove that all U.S. allegations that it was lagging behind with respect to some types of strategic weapons are not borne out by the facts. Since the beginning of the sixties, for example, five classes of nuclear missile submarines have been built, not two, as maintained. A total of 11 strategic missile systems have been developed, not 5. On the whole the United States possesses 2,273 delivery vehicles of intercontinental range, but the authors of the NATO pamphlet "counted" only 1,858 vehicles.

Unrealistic U.S. Proposals

BZ: At the bilateral negotiations with the Soviet Union, the United States has submitted a proposal for reducing strategic weapons with great propagandist hullabaloo. What is the essence of the American concept?

Major General Mikhaylov: The U.S. side proposes that only the ballistic missiles be reduced, including the land-based intercontinental units, to a figure of 850 units. Strategic bombers are not affected by this and hence the allegedly very drastic cut in essence only affects the USSR. The Soviet side has placed 70 percent of its warheads on ballistic missiles, whereas this figure is only 20 percent for the United States. If this proposal were implemented and if the number of warheads were reduced to 5,000, some 7,502 to 8,000 warheads on strategic bombers would not be affected at all. The substantial superiority of the U.S. side would be the outcome.

It is with these and other proposals that the U.S. Administration is trying to create the impression that it is conducting the negotiations in a constructive manner. But it is only an attempt to deceive the public. Instead, the U.S. Administration is exploiting the current negotiations in order to implement its military intentions: to deploy new medium-range missiles in Europe, to develop its strategic triad; in a word, to continue the material preparations for war.

Direct Confrontation With the Soviet Union

BZ: What is the role played by new U.S. military doctrines in this connection?

Major General Popov: A new military strategy was recently adopted in the United States. It is a strategy of direct and total confrontation with the Soviet Union both globally and regionally. The use of all military means up to and including means of mass destruction which is being taken into account give this doctrine a most aggressive nature. Undoubtedly, its most dangerous aspect is in the unparalleled aspirations to military superiority, which should subsequently make possible the waging of wars of varying scales up to a prolonged nuclear war.

A key point is the incorporation of the nuclear first strike in military planning. This first strike should be made possible through weapons systems such as the MX intercontinental missile, the B-1 bomber, the Trident submarine missile system or the cruise missiles. At the same time the illusion that it is possible to wage "limited nuclear wars" is being maintained. Behind all this hides the intention of averting a potential counterstrike against the United States and of implementing Washington's global objectives at the expense of the Europeans.

A Strong Bulwark of Peace Exists

BZ: The two diverging directions of world policy are pointed out very clearly in Chapter 4: Socialist peace policy, on the one hand, and the United States, which strives for military superiority and is acting more and more aggressively, on the other. A profound gap is opening between these two. Is there still room, in your view, for an optimistic outlook on the future in view of all this?

Major General Popov: The Soviet people are optimists by nature. Certainly this alone is not sufficient. However, powerful forces opposing NATO's policy of stepped-up armament have developed. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have become a strong bulwark of peace. Their struggle is eliciting increasingly more support from other countries, which, not lease because of the unilateral renunciation of the USSR to use nuclear weapons first, realize more and more clearly who really endorses peace.

Nor should the peace movement in all parts of the world be underrated, particularly that in Western Europe. In my opinion these factors are also in a position to become even more effective in the future. I would like in this context to recall Leonid Brezhnev's words to the American NBC television corporation. It is important, he stated, that governments and statesmen become perfectly aware of the fact that peace confidence in the future, is the main issue for all peoples on our planet. States should again tread the path of normal relations, the path of mutual respect, of understanding and consideration for legitimate mutual interests.

BULGARIAN MBFR DELEGATE HITS WEST'S ARMS STANCE

PM211551 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Oct 82 Morning Edition p 4

[L.Stepanov report: "At the Vienna Talks"]

[Text] Vienna -- The 28th round of talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe is continuing at Vienna's Hofburg Palace.

Addressing the latest plenary session, L. Shopov, head of the Bulgarian delegation, stressed that his country in conjunction with other Warsaw Pact countries advocated that both land forces and armaments should be subject to reduction. The procedure proposed by the socialist countries for reducing armed forces and armaments is simple, quite realistic, requires no preliminary agreement on troop and weapon numbers and ensures the reliable verification of compliance with the agreement.

Bulgaria's representative showed the untenability of the draft proposed by the Western countries which emasculates the very subject of the talks. The West's negative stance, Ambassador L. Shopov stressed, is caused by its desire to ensure for itself freedom of action in implementing its new military programs. It is no coincidence that the West's participants began to disown their own proposals submitted in Vienna just as soon as NATO adopted a long-term program of building up its military potential.

IZVESTIYA ON DANGER TO EUROPE FROM U.S. CW DUMPS

PM211433 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Oct 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by V. Georgiyev: "The Pentagon's Chemical Arsenals"]

[Text] The FRG mass media recently published new secret data on the deployment of substantial U.S. chemical weapons stocks on West German territory. STERN magazine and many newspapers and radio and television reported a "chemical mine" to daunt the European peoples -- 10,00 tons of supertoxic nerve gases stored in underground bunkers at a U.S. depot in the region of the city of Fischbach.

According to specialists' estimates this quantity of toxins is sufficient to destroy all life in Europe.

According to U.S. Treasury Department information it is planned to construct five new depots for storing stocks of a new generation of chemical weapons -- binary weapons.

The FRG is not the only country where the U.S. strategists are deploying their chemical stocks. In their opinion other "ideal places" for storing them are Britain, where the carriers of chemical ammunition -- U.S. F-111 fighter-bombers -- are based, as well as the U.S. bases in Verona and Vicenza in Italy. The U.S. military-political leadership is seeking the consent of these countries' governments to the deployment of chemical weapons there.

The population of Europe is worried at the dangerous proximity of the "chemical time-bomb." (J. Weil) assistant U.S. defense secretary, has frankly stated that chemical weapons in this region, including the most sophisticated, are essential to "have the opportunity for large-scale chemical warfare in Europe."

Plans for the production and deployment of chemical weapons, together with the development of the neutron weapon, cruise missiles and medium-range missiles with nuclear warheads and the intention to move the U.S. troops stationed in the FRG to the GDR borders serve the sole aim of involving its NATO allies in U.S. global strategy and forcing them to join in the arms race. In other words, agreeing to turn Europe into a buffer zone which will serve to insure U.S. survival and the USSR's destruction in the event of a clash between the two.

U.S. chemical weapons on the territory of U.S. West European allies makes those countries' security dependent on the individual decision of Washington. The Pentagon generals are in no way worried that, if they unleash a war, the chemical weapons stores in Europe will become prime targets for retaliatory strikes and the people in densely populated regions will be the inevitable victims.

Losses among civilians without means of protection will be 20-30 times more than military losses. But these figures do not worry the U.S. generals. As Amoretta Hoeber, the "priestess of U.S. chemical warfare" and deputy assistant U.S. secretary of the army, states, "In any European war the civilian population faces death." So, she says, there is no reason to fear chemical weapons.

However, Washington's misanthropic plans for preparing chemical warfare in Europe and encountering mounting public opposition. The peoples of West Europe, particularly in the FRG, are reluctant to subject their countries to the danger of being transformed from the Pentagon's chemical arsenal into a universal cemetery.

BREZHNEV MEETS WARSAW PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS

LD211722 Moscow TASS in English 1636 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 21 TASS -- L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has met in the Kremlin Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, Frigyes Puja, Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, Oskar Fischer, the GDR's minister of foreign affairs; Stefan Olszowski, Polish minister of foreign affairs, Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, and Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, who took part in a session of the Committee of the Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty Member-States.

Andrey Gromyko, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet foreign minister, also took part in the meeting.

It was emphasised during the meeting that the policy of socialism, the Warsaw Treaty member-states has remained to be a policy for enhancing peace, averting a nuclear catastrophe, and reliably ensuring security for all nations. [sentence as received] The important place of the Committee of the Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty Member-States was noted in carrying out and improving cooperation between the Warsaw Treaty member-states in international affairs in the interests of peace and international security.

The meeting considered the most topical problems of European and international security, in particular, the issue of the Madrid follow-up meeting. It was stressed that in Europe and all over the world the U.S. line for escalating confrontation and subverting everything that is covered throughout the world by the combined notion of detente has been making itself felt recently with increased sharpness.

We know, declared L.I. Brezhnev, that, contrary to U.S. pressure, European countries on the whole have retained their interest in detente and have often not been afraid of saying this openly. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it has firmly favoured the all-European process launched by the Helsinki conference not only to be preserved but to go on and gain momentum. To make this certain it is especially important that the Madrid meeting should be crowned with positive results and, above all, that a decision should be adopted on such an issue as the convocation of a conference on confidence-building measures and disarmament in Europe.

In the conversation that took place, L.I. Brezhnev empahsized that the most burning, the most pressing question of international security is the removal of the threat of nuclear war. In this connection he pointed out the special significance of the Soviet Union's pledge not to make first use of nuclear weapons.

The key problems of ending the arms race and achieving disarmament are known to be discussed at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments and on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe. The talks are making difficult progress, and these difficulties are rooted in the U.S. unwillingness to reach agreement on a fair basis, i.e., on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security.

Leonid Brezhnev outlined the activities of the CPSU and the Soviet state in building communism. He dealt, in particular, on the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics due in late December. This anniversary, he said, is a great holiday for the Soviet people and at the same time an event of international significance in the broadest sense of these words.

The entire history of the Soviet Union shows what heights of genuine equality and friendship can be attained by relations among nations based on the Leninist principles of socialist internationalism.

Leonid Brezhnev conveyed on behalf of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Politburo heartfelt greetings and wishes of success to the leaders of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia in the socialist development of those countries and in the struggle for peace and international security. He wished the participants in the meeting of the ministerial committee good results and every success in their work.

The meeting was attended by Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Anatoliy Blatov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Session Conclusion, Luncheon

LD221334 Moscow TASS in English 1244 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 22 TASS -- The Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty Member-States completed its session in Moscow today.

Also today, Andrey Gromyko, a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and USSR foreign minister, gave a luncheon in honour of the committee members taking part in the session. During the luncheon, which took place in a cordial, comradely atmosphere, Andrey Gromyko greeted those present with a short speech. The reply speech was made by Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja.

The luncheon reception was also attended on the Soviet side by Konstantin Rusakov, a secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Leonid Kostandov and Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR ministers; CPSU CC functionaries; USSR Foreign Ministry executives, and other officials.

WARSAW PACT MILITARY COUNCIL MEETS IN WARSAW

LD221424 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1400 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] A session of the Military Council of the Joint Armed Forces of Warsaw Treaty Member States has been held in Warsaw under the chairmanship of Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov. Military delegations of Bulgaria, Hungary, GDR, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia took part in the session. The Military Council examined issues pertaining to the current activity of the Joint Armed Forces and approved relevant recommendations. The session passed in a party atmosphere of friendship, in a spirit of mutual understanding and lasting unity of the fraternal parties.

CEMA SUPPLY COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING IN PRAGUE

LD211858 Moscow TASS in English 1812 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Prague October 21 TASS -- A meeting of the CMEA Committee for Cooperation in Material and Technical Supply, attended by delegations of Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Vietnam, has taken place here.

The meeting reviewed measures related to the further extension of cooperation in the rational and more efficient use of material resources and secondary raw materials. The participants in the meeting signed an agreement on scientific and technical cooperation in the collectionand recyling of non-ferrous waste metal.

The committee reviewed the results of the activities of the standing working group for improving material and technical supply in 1980-1982 and approved the committee's plan of work for 1983-1984.

The head of the delegations who took part in the meeting of the committee were received by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

NONEXPANSION OF WARSAW PACT, NATO SOUGHT

M21145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Oct 82 p 6

[M. Antyasov article: "A Call for Realism and Reason"]

[Text] Annals of the past centuries contain many examples of the struggle between different international military-political groupings, discords between flocks of imperialist predators for "lebensraum" or a "place in the sun." But relations between the two opposing contemporary alliances, NATO and Warsaw Pact, are a much more complex phenomenon. In the international arena today the confrontation is not simply between two military-political groupings but between two different worlds, two courses diametrically opposed in terms of aims and class nature.

This fundamental difference can be seen clearly in the approach to the very existence of the two alliances. After all, the Warsaw Pact, as is known, was only concluded 6 years after the creation of the aggressive NATO bloc in 1949, as a retaliatory defensive measure by the socialist countries. Here account was taken, in particular, of the decision adopted by Western states in 1954 on rearming the FRG and incorporating it in the North Atlantic bloc in 1955.

Since then the Warsaw Pact has repeatedly proposed the conclusion of a nonaggression pact between the two groupings, elimination of their military organizations on a mutual basis or their total disbandment. This reflects the general policy line of the socialist Warsaw Pact countries, whose aim is not confrontation but international security and cooperation.

Another important step has recently been taken in this direction by the USSR, with the support of the other socialist community countries. On 20 September this year Comrade L.I. Brezhnev put forward a proposal that "the leading organs of NATO and the Warsaw Pact make a statement on not extending these alliances' sphere of operation to Asia, Africa and Latin America." The Soviet Union reaffirmed this proposal at the 37th UN General Assembly session. The Soviet head of state mentioned it again in his Kremlin speech on 12 October.

What is the significance of this new USSR initiative in the context of the history of the two alliances and the present international situation?

As a starting point, let us look at how the spheres of operation of NATO and the Warsaw Pact are defined in the corresponding treaties. In the treaty on the formation of the North Atlantic alliance this question is examined in Article 6. According to its text, the pact's zone of operation includes the territories of the member-states and the sea area of the Atlantic "north of the Tropic of Cancer" and the Mediterranean.

Article 4 of the Warsaw Pact, in turn, provides for mutual assistance commitments to come into force "in the event of an armed attack in Europe on one or more of the states participating in the pact."

Although NATO's zone of operation already covered some 22 million square kilometers, its organizers, particularly the colonial powers, immediately tried to extend it in some way to incorporate their colonial possessions. However, such attempts met with serious resistance within the organization, especially from small states in Western Europe, and the attempt was abandoned. An exception was made for France's "Algerian departments," which were officially covered by the bloc's sphere of operation until 1963, when the victory of the Algerian revolution made that situation a clear anachronism.

In the main, however, Washington and NATO's other organizers took a different path. On the heels of the creation of the North Atlantic bloc, satellite blocs, so to speak, began to appear. ANZUS in 1951, the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization in 1954 and the Baghdad Pact in 1955. Thus a kind of chain of pacts grew up, linking the leading NATO countries with the states of the Near and Middle East and the Indian and Pacific Ocean regions which were aligned with them politically. Since nearly all of Africa was at the time the colonial possession of those same NATO states and the United States had imposed on Latin America an inter-American defense treaty, a system was created consisting, as it were, of a parent "firm," the North Atlantic bloc itself -- and a whole network of subsidiaries studded with American military bases.

This system formed a kind of web embracing all the continents and encircling the socialist countries. It reached its maximum development in the fifties, in the days when the late, unlamented John Foster Dulles was U.S. secretary of state.

However, irreversible historical processes caused substantial amendments to this situation. The sixties and seventies saw the almost complete elimination of the colonial system of imperialism, the creation of dozens of new independent states and the collapse of pro-imperialist regimes in a number of countries which formed part of the system of military-political alliances linked with NATO. These blocs themselves also collapsed or were considerably weakened.

The failure of American aggression in Vietnam in the early seventies caused the emergence in the United States, for a time, of a range of public sentiment opposed to unilateral American intervention in African, Asian and Latin American countries. These conditions also gave rise to heightened interest on the part of the U.S. ruling clique in greater reliance on the "reliable" bloc -- NATO -- itself in suppressing the national liberation movement and in the possibilities of "collective" interventions under the flag of that organization.

In the United States this interest is often linked with events in Afghanistan. This is a false argument. The desire to use the NATO machinery for intrigues in Asia, Africa and Latin America, like the overall exacerbation of American imperialism's aggressive aspirations, emerged quite independently of any connection with Afghan events.

Back in 1978 the "Atlantic" states, headed by the United States, undertook a coordinated joint intervention to save the pro-imperialist regime in Zaire. At the May 1978 NATO Council session -- the very session, incidentally, which adopted the "program decision" on an annual increase in the bloc's military potential -- U.S. President Carter stated: "Our vigilence must not be confined to Europe -- we cannot remain indifferent to events in Africa...in the light of their influence on NATO's long-term interests." Subsequent events in the Near and Middle East, particularly the revolution in Iran which overthrew the shah's regime which for decades was imperialism's gendarme in the region, further strengthened the desire to use the "Atlantic machinery" outside the bounds of the bloc's sphere of operation.

In this respect the decisions adopted by the alliance's supreme organs this year, 1982, are particularly dangerous. A communique of NATO's Military Planning Committee, which held sessions at defense minister level in Brussels in May, noted that "the members of the alliance have the possibility of contributing either directly or indirectly to efforts...outside the NATO zone." It also indicated the need for "consultations on deploying forces outside the bounds of the NATO zone."

The documents of the NATO Council session held in Bonn in June this year at the level of heads of state and government also directly mention the possibility of extending its zone of operation outside Europe. "Noting that events outside NATO"s sphere of operation threaten our vitally important interests," the session statement noted, "we have agreed, together with competent NATO bodies, to study requirements as regards the defense of the alliance's territories which may arise from the deployment of forces by individual member-states outside that sphere."

Thus the question of the North Atlantic alliance's activity outside its sphere of operation has shifted from the area of general declarations to the practical plane. This was stated openly by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger in an interview in September: "As for the question of operations outside NATO's zone of operation, I can answer that in the affirmative. The alliance must begin to prepare plans against that eventuality and in particular in case an emergency should occur in the Near East, since the manintenance of access to that region's oilfields is of vital significance,"

What does all this mean in practice?

Obviously, for Asian, African and Latin American countries, unsought "collective" military tutelage from NATO would pose the threat of the establishment of some new type of colonial domination. References to the vital significance of oilfields for the West are not very convincing, since it is clear that only the preservation of peace, not NATO's "gunboat policy," can ensure their normal functioning.

Equally, it does not necessarily follow that the threat from NATO looms only over those countries suspected of anti-imperialist tendencies. This year Argentina, with its thoroughly conservative military regime, had the chance to see for itself what is meant by "collective actions" by NATO countries in support of British imperialism, for the sake of preserving a fragment of the British colonial empire. The expansion of NATO's sphere of operation is a blow against the independence and sovereignty of all states in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

It also means the spread to all continents of the zone of possible confrontation between the military-political groupings, which naturally increases the actual possibility of a conflict breaking out between them. In essence this accords with present U.S. strategic concepts, which incorporate the idea of "horizontal escalation" of wars put forward by Weinberger. In this connection it is characteristic that demands to extend NATO's zone of operation go hand in hand with the U.S. creation of the Rapid Deployment Forces, which are, indeed, intended to play the part of strike force in the aggressive bloc's operations outside Europe. Dulles' "brinkmanship" idea is being revived in new, more dangerous conditions.

In view of all this the new Soviet initiative is of particular significance. It is based on the Soviet land's general foreign policy course with respect to the young states of Africa, Asia and Latin America. The Soviet side has repeatedly pointed out that countries in those regions must have the right to pursue an independent policy. This implies noninterference in their internal affairs and respect for independence and sovereignty. The new Soviet initiative backs up this stance by the USSR.

The Soviet proposal was dictated by the desire to prevent any conflict of local significance in Africa, Asia, Latin America from acting as the spark that kindles a general world conflagration and leading to a clash between the military-political groupings. There is no doubt that, if it is guaranteed that the spheres of operation of NATO and the Warsaw Pact are not extended to those continents, it will be much eaier to isolate and extinguish conflicts speaking out there.

Finally, the USSR's initiative is aimed at normalizing relations between the opposing alliances, particularly on the European Continent. After all, if the Soviet proposal is adopted, there will be far less chance in Europe itself of the confrontation which could result from the extension of the alliances' zones of operation outside the continent.

The implementation of the Soviet proposal would be a major step in the direction of detente. The question now is whether the governments of NATO countries will be prepared to follow the path of realism and reason proposed by the Soviet Union, which would meet the vital interests of the peoples both in Europe and elsewhere.

U.S. POSITION ON UN ISSUES CRITICIZED

General Assembly Debate

PM211501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 82 p 4

[Correspondents T. Kolesnichenko, A. Tolkunov report: "The Time for Action Has Come"]

[Text] New York, October -- The general debate, an important part of the 37th UN General Assembly session's work, has ended. A number of heads of state and government and 124 foreign ministers took part in it. The very impressive composition of the participants in the forum attests to the great attention being paid to the work of the United Nations whose main task is to galvanize the efforts of the states to combat the threat of war.

Given the great diversity of approaches and viewpoints on specific problems, the statements of the overwhelming majority of the heads of delegations clearly displayed a growing concern at the worsening of the international situation and persistent demands to find ways of improving it.

From the very first days and comprehensive program for struggle against the danger of war, for the limitation of the arms race and for disarmament put forward by our country was at the center of the session's attention. It would be no exaggeration to say that the Soviet Union has placed the entire prestige of its policy on the scales of peace. Evidence of this is provided by the USSR's solemn and unilateral commitment not to be first to use nuclear weapons, as stated by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his message to the UN General Assembly's second special session on disarmament. Thus at the current forum, too, the tone of the debate was set to a considerable extent by the Soviet Union's important new proposals. Geared toward reducing the threat of thermonuclear war, they were greeted with satisfaction by most delegations.

At a time when the militarist and aggressive actions of the United States, its very close NATO allies and "strategic partners" are arousing feelings of pessimism and a certain apathy, the Soviet initiatives contain real potential for overcoming the difficulties which have emerged in international relations. From the rostrum of the forum of the world community, A.A. Gromyko, head of the Soviet delegation, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, proposed that the agenda include as an important and urgent issue the question of "the urgent cessation and banning of nuclear weapons tests." The aim of this move is to accelerate the formulation and signing of an appropriate treaty and to put on a practical footing talks on the question of the total prohibition of nuclear weapons tests. The Soviet delegation worked actively at the session to explain and promote the main ideas and specific elements of the proposals submitted.

Many delegates noted the significance of the peace-loving Soviet initiatives in their speeches. "The USSR's unilateral decision not to be first to use nuclear weapons," Ethiopian Foreign Minister Felleke Gedle-Giorgis stated, "is an important step which, given similar commitments by other nuclear states, could prevent the outbreak of nuclear war." On the new moves made by the Soviet Union at the current session, Mongolian Foreign Minister M. Dugersuren noted that the proposals to suspend all nuclear explosions for a period extending from an agreed date until the conclusion of the treaty itself would create favorable conditions for attaining the vitally important goal. This is helped by the first USSR's clearly expressed readiness to ratify at any time, on a mutual basis, the treaties concluded with the United States on limiting underground nuclear weapons tests and on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes as well as the desire to resume trilateral talks involving the USSR, the United States and Britain.

The importance of the task posed by the Soviet Union is also recognized by representatives of certain Western states. Thus, Republic of Ireland Foreign Minister G. Collins, for example, stated in his speech that "an all-embracing treaty banning nuclear weapons tests or at least a moratorium on all nuclear tests remains an imperative necessity. The cessation of tests would slow the peace of the qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons and would be a valuable contribution by the nuclear powers to the cause of the banning and nonproliferation of nuclear weapons."

During the debate note was also made of the significance of the Soviet Union's proposal "To Increase Efforts To Eliminate the Threat of Nuclear War and To Ensure the Safe Development of the Nuclear Power Industry." In this context the representatives of many developing countries expressed their interest in protecting the "peaceful atom" from military threat and their interest in further development of international cooperation in the nuclear energy sphere.

Interest in the Soviet initiatives was very widespread. Many diplomats and the mass media drew attention to the fact that the Soviet Union's efforts at the United Nations were geared to the main aim of utilizing that organization's prestige and political potential to prevent nuclear conflagration and to protect and develop detente which is the peoples' historic gain. The theme of safeguarding detente as the only realistic alternative to the threat of nuclear war was heard in the assembly speeches not only of the socialist, progressive and nonaligned states but of certain capitalist and, in particular, neutral states.

At the same time, the general debate showed the conflict between the two lines existing in contemporary world politics. The main part of the speech of the head of the U.S. delegation was given over to arguments on the need to pursue a policy of strength in international relations. U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz stated outright that Washington intends to continue adhering to such a course. In conjunction with their very close NATO allies, the U.S. representatives tried to assert their line of exacerbating world tension, increasing military spending and the arms race. At the same time they tried to divert the assembly's attention from the centers of conflict created in various parts of the world as a result of aggressive forces' actions and tried to enforce a discussion of questions which are an incitement to overt interference in the internal affairs of socialist, progressive and developing states. The U.S. delegation resorted to using methods of crude pressure and intimidation toward many developing countries so as to mitigate the condemnation of the Israeli aggressors and also to prevent an examination at the session of the question of granting independence to Puerto Rico. A campaign of attacks and blackmail against the United Nations over the isolation of the Israeli representative at the session was also launched by the U.S. press.

Nevertheless, the theme of the condemnation of imperialist policy was clearly heard at the session. Many delegates spoke of this in a well-argued and authoritative way. Cuban Foreign Minister I. Malmierca gave a comprehensive assessment in his speech of the main source of the threat to peace under present-day conditions. Imperialism is continuing to try to inflict on the peoples a policy "from a position of strength." Despite the fact that talks have begun on limiting and reducing strategic arms and on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe and despite the fact that talks are being held on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe, the United States shows no desire to achieve any progress there. The responsibility for the deterioration in the international situation, as Angolan Foreign Minister P.T. Jorge noted in his speech, rests with the present U.S. Administration and certain of its allies, the racist and facist regimes of Pretoria and Tel Aviv.

No attempts to disguise the policy of aggression and genocide pursued by Tel Aviv could stem the wave of very broad condemnation to which that policy and its patrons were subjected from the General Assembly's rostrum. Even the Common Market countries declared their "resolute condemnation of Israel's invasion of Lebanon." "We are horrified at the incredible suffering and harm caused to Lebanon and its civilian population," the Danish representive stated on their behalf. The nonaligned countries' delegates were justly critical of U.S. policy in this respect. The United States, the Syrian representative said, bears special responsibility for all the crimes and acts of aggression against the Arabs.

The speeches of the representatives of a number of Arab countries contained vehement demands that the United States cease its political and military support for Israel and in particular that it should not obstruct the introduction of effective sanctions against the aggressor as envisaged by the UN Charter. The opinion was voiced that there is a need to ask to what extent the policy -- pursued by Israel -- of systematic aggression and flouting of the will of the international community and the UN Charter was compatible with that country's participation in UN activity.

At the session the speeches of some U.S. allies showed increasing disagreement with Washington, which has adopted a course of confrontation with the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries. It is indicative that even the joint statements of the European "ten" said that the "efforts aimed at improving East-West relations must not be limited to arms control. There exists an equally large demand for comprehensive East-West dialogue on other questions both political and economic." Belgium's delegate noted in particular the need "to establish a more favorable international climate based on trust, a sense of realism and good will." The Greek representative stated that his country "attaches great significance to promoting the cause of detente and disarmament."

Some NATO countries clearly diverge from unilateral support for Britain over the armed conflict in the South Atlantic. Criticism of the policy of colonial piracy was reflected in the speeches of the overwhelming majority of Latin American representatives.

Overall, the discussion showed graphically how considerable are the forces which advocate the prevention of nuclear war and the improvement of the international situation. It attests to the vitality of the policy of defending the peoples' interests and of resolving acute international problems in accordance with the tasks of preserving peace and detente, a policy advocated by the Soviet Union. The majority of the participants in the debate were of the same opinion on the need to take specific measures to curb the aggressive forces and reduce the danger of war.

The time for action has come -- this was the leitmotif of the discussion which has been held.

Campaign by Officials, Media

LD220910 Moscow TASS in English 0836 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] New York October 22 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yuriy Ustimenko reports:

The official circles and the bourgeois press in the United States have launched in recent days a large-scale campaign with a view to discrediting the United Nations Organisation. The U.S. representatives to the United Nations use this international forum not only for rude attacks against other countries but against the United Nations itself, claiming that it has lost its usefulness.

Unlike diplomats, newspapers declare their views in a simpler and ruder way. THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, for instance, asks itself whether the United Nations serves the U.S. interests and then provides the answer: No, it does not. The newspaper directly calls for the transfer of the U.N. majestic building in East River to the transnational corporations Nestle or International Business Machines.

According to the newspaper, the cause for America's discontent is that the young independent nations in Asia and Africa have broken with their colonial past and do not want to return to it. They categorically deny the attempts at diktat, refuse to give in to blackmail and are fully determined to follow their own path.

The debates at the current session of the U.N. General Assembly show that representatives of various countries come out in favour of peace and security, in favour of measures to avert a nuclear threat hanging over mankind due to the policy of the mad arms race pursued by the American Administration. Speeches by the delegates point out again and again that the United States is directly responsible for the aggravation of the international situation, existence of seats of tension in the world and the preservation of the last strongholds of racism and colonialism, and is also responsible for the bloody crimes committed by the Pretoria and Tel Aviv regimes in southern Africa and the Middle East.

In response, U.S. representatives to the United Nations resort to rude, unworthy techniques and methods in a bid to thwart a business-like discussion of the question and direct the debates into a channel of confrontation. Washington's emissaries launched hysteric attacks against sovereign nations.

Meanwhile, the bouregois press asserts malignantly that the United States may leave the United Nations in order to show its displeasure with the organisation, where according to THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, the Soviet influence has become stronger. Indeed, the Soviet Union wants the debates at the United Nations to be held in a constructive spirit. The USSR consistently advances peace initiatives directed at preserving and consolidating peace, disarmament and eliminating the threat of nuclear war. On the key issues the Soviet Union holds positions which are identical with the opinion of representative of practically all countries in the world.

At the same time the USSR favours growth of the prestige and role of the United Nations on which the peoples pin great hopes in the search for the solution of acute problems of the present time.

The United States sticks another position. Washington is trying to hide its refusal to conduct constructive talks and its responsibility for the complication of the international situation by malicious attacks at the United Nations.

Negative Attitudes

LD221042 Moscow TASS in English 1015 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow, October 22 -- "The birth of the United Nations and its charter is an example of wise solution of acute international problems," the NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] weekly writes today. The weekly stresses in an article devoted to United Nations Day, observed on October 24, that one of the U.N.-recognised principles is the principle of non-interference in the domestic affairs of other states. "At present, however, we witness once again how the United States grossly violates this principle, resorting to sanctions, blockades and threats... [TASS ellipsis] attacks on the United Nations, overt attempts at diktat with regard to the organisation, violation of its charter and the main principles. The negative position of the United States and its allies on the major problems of the world, first of all on the question of ending the arms race and preventing nuclear war, naturally, complicates the United Nations work," the article says.

Stressing the need to invigorate the U.N. efforts along the main direction of its activity, maintenance of international peace and security, the weekly concludes: "The week of action for disarmament, which starts on the U.N. Day, will undoubtedly demonstrate with fresh vigour the peoples' aspiration for peace and cooperation for implementation in full of the provisions and principles which were recorded 37 years ago in the U.N. Charter."

'Blackmail' Over Israel

PM220829 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Oct 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "rejoinder" in V. Prokofyev "World Today" roundup: "Crude Outburst"]

[Text] J. Kirkpatrick, U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations, has stated at a press conference that the U.S. delegation will leave the present 37th General Assembly session if Israel is expelled from the United Nations. Assailing the initiative of the Arab states which questioned Israel's right to remain a member of the international community in connection with the criminal aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian people, she alleged that posing this question in itself jeopardizes the United Nation's very viability.

Apparently the U.S. permanent representative believes that the continued UN membership of Israel, which not only systematically refuses to carry out that organization's resolutions but flagrantly and openly throws down the gauntlet to the international community, will help to strengthen this community. However, UN viability is of least interest to Washington. The same J. Kirkpatrick threatened this international organization with financial reprisals if sanctions were taken against Israel. U.S. representatives in other organizations have also resorted repeatedly to various kinds of threats, all the way to a complete walkout.

The present Washington Administration is in the habit of using the tactic of threats and arm twisting. Confident of their effectiveness, it considers overt blackmail the best means of defending its protege and ally whose bloody misdeeds have caused indignation throughout the world.

PRAVDA SEES U.S. 'OBSTRUCTIONISM' AT CSCE

PM210941 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 82 p 4

[V. Svetlov article: "Saboteurs of European Detente"]

[Text] In his recent Baku speech Comrade L.I. Brezhnev once again revealed the full significance of detente in ensuring mankind's peaceful future. The call to protect, develop and deepen detente -- that historic gain of the peoples -- is meeting with a response among sensible, realistic figures in many countries of the world. But there are still those who gamble on force and the arms race, on undermining detente and the policy of cooperation between peoples.

In seeking to sabotage detente in every dimension, Washington does not even attempt to conceal its imperial ambitions and its reluctance to consider other countries' interests. The present U.S. Administration does not shrink from interference in other people's affairs, assumes the right to instruct and "punish" sovereign states and declares "crusades" against people who think differently.

Not least in the catalog of U.S. diplomacy's actions hostile to the cause of peace and international accord are its stubborn attempts to complicate the work of the Madrid meeting of countries which took part in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

From the very start of the meeting the United States and some of its allies took an obstructionist line. On false, farfetched pretexts they did and continue to do all they can to hinder the conclusion of the Madrid forum within a reasonable time scale with concrete, positive results.

The peoples of Europe pin their hopes for the future on the all-European process in which the Madrid meeting is one of the links. By their very nature meetings of this kind have one purpose -- to extend and deepen the detente process and make it progressive and durable, as is enshrined in the Final Act of the all-European conference. To strengthen security and develop cooperation in Europe -- that is the mandate of the Madrid meeting. That is what the peoples expect of it. What they want to hear when the Madrid meeting resumes work on 9 November is not fruitless, unnecessary polemics, but businesslike, fruitful discussion of constructive ideas.

Is there any need to explain in detail that the commitment to advance the process of consolidating security and developing cooperation in Europe and the principle of confrontation are totally incompatible? Is there any need to prove how odious are the attempts to conceal the line of confrontation behind references to the Helsinki Final Act itself? No sensible person can doubt that the intention to use the Final Act as an instrument of interference and pressure is diametrically opposed to the meaning and the letter of the Helsinki accords.

However, judging by recent remarks by U.S. official spokesmen, none of this worries Washington. Disregard for the elementary norms of international law is becoming not the exception, but the rule in American politics; methods of action are increasingly aggressive and cynical. The desire to prove that detente has reached an impasse and has no future prevails over everything. To this end they take a question which is not appropriate for discussion at all, since it is a country's purely internal affairs, and try to make it virtually the central issue. In the present instance the United States intends to pounce on Poland and start an argument on the subject of what its government can do independently in its own home and what requires the blessing of the White House.

Washington figures cannot reconcile themselves to the idea that the commitment to refrain from any interference in each other's internal affairs and to respect the laws and administrative rules of all countries is enshrined in the Final Act not just for the sake of form.

Without this fundamental commitment there can be no stable, normal relations between states. It has been and always will be a condition of good-neighborliness, confidence and accord.

The initiators of the political subversion against Poland are striving once again to legalize tyranny in international life. It does not worry them that they are basically shrugging aside the entire all-European process of detente and cooperation. The impression is that some people in the United States would be well suited if Europe were plunged into an ice age and all the painstaking work to create a more favorable political climate for people there were to come to nothing.

U.S. attempts to interfere in normal trade and economic ties between states in Eastern and Western Europe and to disrupt them are also strikingly contrary to the spirit and letter of the Helsinki accords. These ties have developed over decades as a result of joint efforts, and have worked and continue to work to mutual advantage. The authors of the Final Act pinned their hopes for a better future on the development of such ties. Washington's present policy hits out at these hopes, and yet its inspirers cite the decisions of the all-European conference.

The Madrid meeting's domain includes many spheres where people expect progress and where progress is possible. And if there has been no movement as yet, the main reason is American sabotage. U.S. diplomacy in Madrid is not oriented toward the aims and principles of the Helsinki accords or the interests of security and equal cooperation between states. It serves the course of antidetente, the whipping up of tension, the policy of diktat, which the present U.S. Administration propagandizes as a panacea for the difficulties shaking the capitalist world.

The actions of the U.S. ruling circles are being sharply criticized both in America itself and in Western Europe. Detente was not the monopoly of any one state or group of states. All the peoples felt its beneficial effects.

"The further strengthening of detente in Europe," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has noted, "would enable the Europeans to make still more successful use of its fruits and to resolve by joint efforts many of the problems of the peoples' practical life which are common to the continent as a whole. The forms of such cooperation are already beginning to emerge in some spheres. It is our generation's duty to future generations to advance steadily along that path."

CHARGES OF 'SLAVE LABOR' ON PIPELINE REFUTED

Vietnamese Workers

LD211800 Moscow TASS in English 1743 GMT 21 Oct 82

["On Vietnamese Workers, Pipelayers of Western Makes and Washington Liars" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 21 TASS -- Tass commentator Yevgeniy Verlin writes:

Washington resorts to sordid maneuvres to hamper the construction of the gas pipeline Siberia-Western Europe. For instance, the CIA and hacks serving its needs fabricated an obvious lie, asserting that "slave labour of Vietnamese workers" is used in the construction of the gas pipeline. Such fabrications taken together create a horrifying picture: hundreds of thousands of "shackled Vietnamese dissidents" are kept in Siberian "concentration camps," suffer from hunger and malnutrition, perform strenuous jobs, are used instead of pipelayers that are acquired on Western credits and have not yet been received.

Such absurd allegations have been shamelessly picked up in the recent months by the leading organs of U.S. propaganda, such as the newspapers WASHINGTON POST and WALL STREET JOURNAL, spreading the myth about "Vietnamese exploited in Siberia" the Washington liars had to patch it up. Thus, being unable to prove the allegations about arrival of half a million Vietnamese workers in the USSR, the Washington liars replaced it with allegations about "the plan to send 500 thousand Vietnamese to the USSR."

The myth was urgently rearranged by the beginning of autumn: It turns out, Vietnamese workers do not "cut timber" and "mine coal," as it was stated in the previous version, but are "building the gas pipeline." Apparently, Washington needed to rearrange the myth so as to bear up its amassed attack on the "gas-pipes" deal, that was launched in September. This allegation was proclaimed officially on September 21 by U.S. defence secretary who said that there are more and more signs that the USSR is possibly, using enforced labor of Vietnamese dissidents on the construction of the Siberian stretch of the gas pipeline.

Next day the U.S. State Department expressed concern in an official statement over the existence of the signs that Vietnamese are, possibly, forced to work in the USSR and Eastern Europe, and finally the Senate of the U.S. Congress formulated this lie, legislatively, so to say: Amendment 1283 to the resolution of the House of Representatives adopted on September 24 explained Washington's opposition to the "gas-pipes" deal, specifically, by reports which constantly appear in the press about the arrangement according to which no less than half a million workers are to be forcibly sent from Vietnam to concentration camps in the USSR...

To compel West European countries to refuse to supply equipment for the construction of the gas pipeline, Washington stepped up psychological pressure on the public and governments of those countries. Such inveterate misinformers as Jack Anderson who commended himself as a specialist for circulating canards of the U.S. special services were involved. Referring to certain "secret reports of the U.S. intelligence services" on the participation of Vietnamese in the construction of the gas pipeline he wrote recently in THE WASHINGTON POST that the United States European allies supply the construction with most important equipment and that this makes them indirect participants in the gross violation of human rights. The provocative essence of such dramatic outcries is apparent.

The slanderers in Washington on purpose keep silent about the explanations of the Soviet side that the presence of several thousand of Vietnamese workers in the USSR (no one of whom, by the way, is employed at the construction of the gas pipeline) is a form of cooperation of the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in training skilled national cadres for Vietnam. Washington liars also ignored the explanation of the foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam that Vietnamese workers in the USSR get wages and enjoy the same rights as Soviet workers and that they regard as a privilege being sent to work in the USSR...

Thus, in orchestrating another anti-Soviet propaganda undertaking the CIA, apparently, followed Goebbel's credo: The more horrible the lie, the sooner it can be believed. But then, those who staged this provocation will hardly achieve the results they seek.

Honorary President of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union of the USA Harry Bridges recently described the allegations spread in the USA about the "use of slave labor" at the construction of the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline as nonsense lacking a grain of truth. There is no doubt that this is precisely how the allegations of the CIA are assessed by other sane people.

GDR 'Volunteers'

PM210951 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 15 October 1982 on page 3 a feature under the general heading "They Are Lying in Bonn...and Laughing in Bogorodchany."

The feature opens with a 250-word unattributed comment on a recent West German television report claiming that young GDR citizens are being sent to the Soviet Union by force to work, "under terrible conditions," on the Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline. The report, so KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA claims, alleged that "people sentenced to imprisonment in the GDR for lawbreaking are released if they agree to 'work out their time on the pipeline route,' while people awaiting trail are offered the chance of working on the pipeline... 'and then there will be no trial.'"

The feature contains a 500-word correspondent A. Stepkin Leipzig dispatch citing a local youth leader, who states that working on the pipeline is considered "an honorable party assignment" and lists the motivations for young GDR "volunteers": support for their "Soviet friends" in the face of U.S. sanctions; the quest for "revolutionary romance"; and material rewards.

Finally the paper carries a 1,500-word report from Bogorodchany, Ivano-Frankovsk Oblast, by special correspondent G. Pashkov, describing meetings at a pipeline construction site with GDR volunteer workers, whose "first and general reaction" to the West German television allegations was "laughter," and quoting a pipeline official notes that Western journalists invited to view the project "mainly wrote about it honestly. But then the West began to lie about 'prisoners from Vietnam,' and now [it is lying] about [prisoners from] the GDR. These hacks are getting away with it." The "fabrications" concerning slave labor on the pipeline, Pashkov claims, originate at "the highest level in Washington -- the President, the defense secretary and the State Department" -- and are based on reports from a "human rights society" in Frankfurt. "Let us note," Pashkov concludes, "that it is the labor which in our country is interpreted as the most honorable and responsible which the West is trying to present as 'forced' and 'compulsory.' Thus the truth is exchanged for lies. Thus the same old 'crusade' for 'human rights' assumes ever new guises."

UK TO SEEK REPEAL OF U.S. PIPELINE SANCTIONS

LD210912 Moscow TASS in English 0758 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] London October 21 TASS -- Britain's Foreign Secretary Francis Pym yesterday said in the Commons that the discriminatory steps of the United States Administration against the Siberian-West European gas pipeline harmed British exports and placed in jeopardy many jobs in the country. He added that in negotiations and consultations Britain would press for the lifting of Washington's sanctions against the gas-pipeline project.

Denis Healey, the deputy leader of the British Labour Party, sharply criticised the rude pressure brought to bear by the United States on West European countries. He said that President Reagan's actions were a considerable threat to the Western community. Denis Healey urged the British Government to press for Washington's renunciation of the use of economic pressure as a means of attaining political aims.

'UNCONTROLLED' WIRETAPPING IN U.S. SCORED

LD211336 Moscow TASS in English 1138 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] New York October 21 TASS -- Tass correspondent Vladimir Reshetilov reports:

There is only restricted entrance to a room on the sixth floor of the U.S. Justice Department building in Washington. The room is under tight security protection day and night. Twice a month, a representative panel of lawyers gather there for meetings whose decisions are never made public.

The atmosphere of complete secrecy is explained by the functional designation of the judiciary body set up in 1978. All it does is rubber-stamping of "applications" from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the National Security Agency for uncontrolled and unlimited surveillance and espionage over U.S. territory, including the use of various eavesdropping devices. Their activity is directed at foreign diplomatic, trade and other missions and their staff, as well as American citizens classified as "politically unreliable."

Among the latter are, first of all, opponents of militarism and the arms race, supporters of the normalisation of relations with the Soviet Union, Cuba and other socialist countries, fighters for the civil rights of the oppressed national minorities.

The newspaper NEW YORK TIMES points out that this judiciary body issued only in the first seven and a half months of its activity 207 permits for the installation of eavesdropping devices. Their number increased in 1980 to 322 and amounted to 433 in 1981.

The U.S. Administration's course towards intensifying the persecution of progressive Americans on the pretext of "fighting terrorism and subversive activity" gives cause for profound indignation to the U.S. public. Local observers point out that any American, whom Washington would like to slander in order to throw behind bars, can be placed under total surveillance.

FURTHER REPORT ON RECENT STATE DEPARTMENT FORUM

LD211828 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in German to Germany 1530 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] A conference has been held in the State Department, the theme and content of which are a striking example of the impertinence of the American Administration toward sovereign states and peoples and the pretensions of the American Administration to the role of a sort of supreme judge for the entire globe.

It concerned nothing less than ways to democratize the communist countries. We will not bother to go into details about the meeting, which involved such sovietologists and experts of communist reality as a former CIA agent who had been expelled from the Soviet Union and a certain [indistinct] who some time ago fled from the People's Poland to the West. We do not want to go into detail about slanders on life in the countries of people's power -- slanders which the organizers of this conference [words indistinct].

Let us address our attention to something else. At the gang meeting in the State Department -- and this conference cannot be described in any other terms -- concrete plans for further subversive activity against the Soviet Union, the countries of the socialist community and other countries were discussed by the foreign policy scientists and, on the basis of their independent development and anti-imperialist course, they were put into the categories of communist or procommunist countries.

When plans for the setting up of an espionage network or actions for the destabilization of life in other countries are worked out by the CIA, then this, one could say, is its function. That is why this organization was actually formed in the United States to create situations everywhere in the world favorable to the fulfillment of the great-power ambitions of the American ruling circles. But when this function is taken over by the State Department, an office that is called upon to represent the United States and maintain its contacts in the international arena, there can truly no longer be any doubts that Reagan is launching a campaign for the total application of pressure on the outside world.

THE NEW YORK TIMES writes that this is the first time in living memory that the State Department has officially convened a meeting to discuss ways of altering the structure of the communist countries. To judge by [words indistinct], this is nothing other than undeclared aggression. Although at the conference there was no mention of implementing it through the means of MX, cruise missiles, Pershings, neutron bombs or chemical weapons, it suffices fully that U.S. Secretary of State Shultz stated that the United States will provide all-round assistance to all who need it in the struggle for democratization, and the United States will not remain deaf to appeals for help in any part of the world.

One does not have to spend much time guessing what kind of worldwide democratization the American ruling circles want to introduce and who Shultz has in mind as the bearers of this democratization.

Assistant Secretary of State Eagleburger, shamefacedly justifying these actions throughout the world and these monstrously provocative plans, stated that they in no way signify a return by the United States to the period of the cold war. How interesting. Just imagine what an outcry there would be from U.S. newspapers and diplomats if a Foreign Ministry of any other country held a conference to discuss ways of changing the structure of American society and the democratization of the United States. In truth, there would be no lack of contributions and data for such a conference, in a society where 19 million people are without work.

COMPARISON OF REAGAN SPEECH ON AGRICULTURE

Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian on 17 October publishes a report by TASS correspondent Ye. Yegorov entitled "Forced Admissions." It has been compared to the Moscow TASS International report published on page A 1 in the 18 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT under the heading "Reagan Address on U.S. Agriculture Assessed" and the following variations have been noted:

Paragraph 3, last line, SELSKAYA ZHIZN reads: ...have fallen through. Purchase prices for agricultural produce, particularly for grain, continue to fall while production costs rise steadily. Thus, according to Agriculture Department figures, farmers' production expenditure increased from $75.9 billion in 1975 to $141.5 billion in 1981 and their incomes have fallen.

As a result.... [picking up paragraph 4, line 1, supplying passage]

Paragraph 4, line 3, SELSKAYA ZHIZN reads: ...doubled since 1975. [new paragraph] President Reagan was .... [picking up paragraph 6, line 1, omitting passage]

Paragraph 6, line 2, SELSKAYA ZHIZN reads: ...serious agricultural crisis. [new paragraph] Local observers point.... [picking up last paragraph, line 1, omitting passage]

Last paragraph, line 3, SELSKAYA ZHIZN reads: ...on 2 November. [SELSKAYA ZHIZN ends, omitting final sentence]

[SELSKAYA ZHIZN is the only Soviet central daily received so far to carry this report.]

TALKS END IN BEIJING, TO CONTINUE IN MOSCOW

KYODO Report

OW220618 Tokyo KYODO in English 0558 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, Oct 22 KYODO -- The Soviet Union and China wound up their first high-level talks in three years apparently without reaching any substantial agreement except to meet again, Chinese and East European sources said Friday.

Chinese Foreign Ministry sources said the talks between Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev and his Chinese counterpart Qian Qichen have ended. The sources would not say when the secrecy-shrouded talks, which began October 5, were adjourned. But it was suggested they were suspended within the past two days. The sources said both sides agreed to continue their discussion in Moscow at an unspecified date.

Ilichev is reportedly still in Beijing, and East European sources said he would return home next week in order to attend a Pan-European security conference.

The East European sources said the Chinese and Soviet negotiators discussed the problems of normalizing relations with the Chinese outlining what they called "obstacles" to better ties between the two countries. The Chinese negotiators cited the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Soviet support of the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea and the huge Soviet military buildup near the Chinese border with the Soviet Union and Mongolia as three major blocks to improved ties, the sources said.

The Soviet team said Moscow and Beijing should open formal talks on border issue, the sources said.

The Soviet and Chinese negotiators also discussed exchanges of academics and students but no specific agreement was made, the sources said.

AFP Report

OW220805 Hong Kong AFP in English 0744 GMT 22 Oct 82

[By Charles-Antoine de Nerciat]

[Excerpts] Beijing, Oct. 22 (AFP) -- China and the Soviet Union have concluded here the first round of their negotiations on relations between the two socialist giants which have been at odds for 20 years, reliable sources said today. The sources here said that Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev was to leave the capital within the next few days after winding up his talks with his Chinese counterpart Qian Qichen.

The next round of discussions is to be held in Moscow, but no dates have been given yet.

The negotiations, officially called "consultations" to denote their exploratory nature, began on October 5 to end a nearly three-year break in the Sino-Soviet dialogue.

The conversations between Mr Ilichev and Mr. Qian were shrouded in secrecy. Unconfirmed reports said that the negotiators had six sessions altogether.

Diplomatic sources said the discussions which just ended in the Chinese capital consisted of two phases. The first phase was devoted to general exposition of the respective stands of the two countries, and the second examined particular problems concerning their relations, the diplomats said.

Mr. Ilichev is to stay a few more days in China and may still have informal talks with Chinese officials, informed sources said. The date of his departure was not known.

The Soviet diplomat, who had lead his country's delegations to previous Sino-Soviet negotiations, arrived in Beijing by private plane 48 hours before the opening of discussions.

PRC ANNIVERSARY MARKED BY FRIENDSHIP GROUPS

GF211301 Tashkent International Service in Uighur 1230 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] The Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-PRC Friendship Society [title as heard] held a meeting in Moscow on 29 September on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the PRC. Addressing the meeting, the deputy chairman of the Soviet-PRC Friendship Society council, (Sergey Agademi), wished success to the PRC people in their effort to develop their (?economy), culture and [words indistinct].

PRAVDA CITES VNA ON LATEST PRC 'PROVOCATIONS'

PM221019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 82 p 5

[TASS report: "VNA Report"]

[Text] Hanoi, 18 Oct (TASS) -- VNA reports that acts of armed provocation are continuing on the Vietnamese border from the Chinese side. From 8 through 10 October a number of border regions in Lang Son, Cao Bang and Quang Ninh Provinces were subjected to machinegun and mortar fire. There are casualties among the Vietnamese civilian population.

AFGHAN MINISTER DENOUNCES U.S. POLICY AT UN

PM210835 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Oct 82 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Speech by S.M. Dost"]

[Text] Speaking during the general political debate at the 37th UN General Assembly session, DRA Foreign Minister S.M. Dost denounced the policy of the United States, which is orchestrating an undeclared war against the people's Afghanistan. He said that attacks from across the border by gangs supplied with modern weapons against the sovereign state's territory are continuing. The U.S. Senate, the minister continued, recently adopted yet another provocative decision on arms supplies to these terrorist formations. The DRA representative assessed this undertaking by the U.S. legislators as "an act of blatant and overt interference in the internal affairs of a UN member state and flagrant violation of international law and the norms of international relations." "This is tantamount to the incitement and export of terrorism," S.M. Dost emphasized.

DRA OFFICIAL WRITES IN IZVESTIYA ON ACHIEVEMENTS

LD212320 Moscow TASS in English 2022 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 21 TASS -- The continued aggressive war against Afghanistan is "a vivid example of imperialist interference in internal affairs of sovereign and independent countries," Majid Sarbuland, the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, writes today in IZVESTIYA. He took part in the eleventh meeting of the AAPSO Presidium that was held recently in Tashkent. Majid Sarbuland stressed that the "dirty alliance of internal and external reaction exerts every effort to hamper the advance of revolutionary Afghanistan along the road of progress, flourishing and independent social and economic development, to destroy people's power through supplying with arms and training counter-revolutionary mercenaries at more than 80 military camps in Pakistan and their export into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to stage murders, lootings and subversive activity."

"Experience shows," the article says, "that the attempts to reverse the course of history are doomed, and that no force on earth can push revolutionary Afghanistan off the chosen road. This is seen from a survey of achievements of revolutionary Afghanistan over the past two years. For instance, Afghanistan's state budget for the 1981-1982 financial year showed no deficit for the first time in Afghanistan's history. The national income rose by 4.4 per cent while the gross agricultural product increased by 3.5 per cent. In 1981 the export grew by 119.1 per cent while import by 35.3 per cent. New centres of health protection have been set up. 350 thousand people attend literacy courses. The implementation of the land reform continues."

The main factor that determined the success of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is the internationalist all-round assistance and support rendered to the Afghan people by friendly socialist countries, above all the Soviet Union, Majid Sarbuland stressed.

INDIAN MINISTER ON SOVIET AID TO ENERGY INDUSTRY

LD210922 Moscow TASS in English 0650 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Excerpts] New Delhi October 21 TASS -- India's electric power industry is confidentally gaining pace. Speaking at the parliament session, Minister of Energy and Petroleum Industry Shiv Shankar told the deputies that the production of electric energy in the country was going on strictly according to plan.

Energetics is one of the spheres in which Soviet-Indian cooperation successfully develops. Projects, built with Soviet assistance, now account for 20 percent of India's total electricity output. Soviet specialists are now rendering assistance to India in construction of a big coal-energy industrial complex in Singraul which is to include a three-million kilowatt thermal power station, in the construction and expansion of other energy-generating projects.

SRV'S TRUONG CHINH HONORS TIKHONOV; TALKS HELD

LD221402 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] In the Kremlin today Truong Chinh, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the State Council, presented Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov with the highest award of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Order of the Gold Star. Comrade Tikhonov merits this award for his outstanding contribution to the strengthening and development of the great friendship, combat solidarity and all-round cooperation between our countries.

Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov expressed his profound gratitude to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the State Council and the Government of Vietnam for the lofty award.

Also today, Truong Chinh presented the lofty Vietnamese award, the Ho Chi Minh Order, to Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Also today, Comrade Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, held a conversation in the Kremlin with Truong Chinh, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the State Council. During the conversation questions of mutual interest were touched upon. Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov noted with deep satisfaction the unity of views of both countries on current international problems, their joint resoluteness to fight for lasting peace throughout the world. Soviet Communists and all the Soviet people, stressed Comrade Tikhonov, highly appreciate the contribution of Socialist Vietnam to the cause of preserving peace, its struggle for peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The conversation was held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship, cordiality and full unity of views.

U.S. CONSOLIDATING POWER IN MARSHALL ISLANDS

LD211246 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0805 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Report by correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov]

[Excerpts] Washington, 21 Oct (TASS) -- The U.S. war machine is striving to consolidate forever the role of its missile-testing ground on the Kwajalein Atoll which is part of the U.S.-controlled trust territory of the Marshall Islands. The Pentagon has announced that the United States and the government of the islands have reached an agreement under which the "powers" of the U.S. war department to carry out missile tests on Kwajalein will be extended for 15 years. The agreement imposed on the Marshall Islands also demands an immediate end to demonstrations by the local population which is protesting against the atoll being used for military purposes by the United States. In exchange for this Washington will undertake a "commitment" to pay out certain symbolic sums for leasing the testing ground and to provide modest economic assistance.

The U.S. war machine considers Kwajalein as one of the key links in the system for testing the most modern missile systems. In its efforts to appropriate this atoll the United States finally imposed an agreement on "free association" on the Marshalls this year, that is the status enjoyed by Puerto Rico: a de facto U.S. colony.

The public in Kwajalein is holding demonstrations to protest against the "free association" agreement and the Pentagon's sinister activity on the islands. Disturbed by these actions, the United States has been seeking to extend its "rights" for missile tests on Kwajalein especially actively.

POLISH OFFICERS, GENERALS RECEIVE USSR MEDALS

PM211025 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Oct 82 p 3

[TASS report under the general heading "In Honor of the Anniversary"]

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Oct -- Medals "For Strengthening Combat Fellowship" were awarded here to a large group of Polish Army generals and officers by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for services in strengthening combat fellowship and military cooperation between the USSR Armed Forces and the armies of the Warsaw Pact states and friendly countries. The awards were presented by B.I. Aristov, USSR ambassador to Poland.

The recipients expressed gratitude to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for the high evaluation of their military labor and gave an assurance that they would continue to develop Polish-Soviet brotherhood in arms in the interests of further consolidating the Warsaw Pact states' defense might.

FOOD COOPERATION WITH ROMANIA OUTLINED

AU211255 Moscow in Romanian to Romania 1700 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Summary] Tamara Selivanova, USSR deputy minister of the food industry, on cooperation between the USSR and Romania in the food industry:

"We cooperate with our Romanian colleagues in several fields, such as improving technologies in the production of baked goods, pasta and beet sugar." Studies in this respect are carried out by relevant institutes in Moscow, Kiev and Bucharest, which are also concerned with "creating adequate technical installations to process sunflower and soya products."

There is also widespread cooperation in wine production, which has already become a traditional field. "Cooperation with the Romanian food industry is to the mutual benefit of our countries." An important part in this cooperation is being played by exchanges of scientific information, data and delegations.

At the end of this year, a Soviet-Romanian symposium on developing the sugar production and other branches of the food industry will be held in Bucharest. A Romanian delegation of experts at the Ministry of the Food Industry are currently paying a working visit to the USSR.

ECONOMICS TALKS WITH YUGOSLAVIA END IN MOSCOW

LD220242 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2000 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] The Soviet-Yugoslav economic talks ended in Moscow today. The Yugoslav delegation was led by Jon Srbovan, member of the SFRY Federal Executive Council. He emphasized that the two countries are successfully implementing the agreements on trade exchange in the current 5-year period. It is envisaged that the volume of mutual deliveries will be almost doubled. The Soviet Union is helping Yugoslavia to build power stations, factories, mines and other projects.

REAGAN VIEWS EEC-U.S. STEEL AGREEMENT AS 'WIN'

LD212228 Moscow TASS in English 2128 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Washington October 21 TASS -- The United States has dealt another blow at its West European rivals. Speaking in Omaha, Nebraska, President Reagan has disclosed that his administration managed to win the EEC consent to limit the export of steel and steel products from the community to the United States.

Under a new agreement EEC steel supplies to the U.S. market should not exceed 5.75 per cent of its consumption by the United States.

It is not the first time when the Reagan administration, paying lip service to its allegiance to the principle of "free trade", makes U.S. partners limit exports "voluntarily". Earlier it had compelled Japan to make concessions in trade.

'STORAGE' OF U.S. WEAPONS IN NORWAY REPORTED

LD202134 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1400 GMT 20 Oct 82

["Preparations" -- TASS headline]

[Excerpt] Oslo, 20 Oct (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Minkevich reports: The final preparations are being completed for the storage in central Norway of heavy U.S. weapons for a brigade of approximately 10,000 U.S. Marines. This brigade, according to the Pentagon's intentions, is planned to be moved to Norway in the event of "emergency circumstances."

The stored weapons include, in particular, artillery pieces that can be used for firing charges with nuclear warheads. The majority of the types of aircraft that will be moved to Norway to back up the actions of the U.S. Marines are also capable of carrying nuclear weapons.

Attempts are being made to calm the Norwegian public by saying that these howitzers and aircraft are not equipped with special devices for using nuclear weapons and that nuclear weapons will not be deployed on Norwegian territory during peacetime. However, as the newspaper FRIHETEN points out, there is no special necessity for this. Such weapons could be quite quickly delivered to Norway from U.S. vessels cruising near its territorial waters or brought in by aircraft, which are allowed to land at Norwegian airports.

USSR, W. GERMANY MEET ON EAST-WEST RELATIONS

LD211424 Moscow TASS in English 1401 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn October 21 TASS -- Representatives of the Soviet and West German public opened here today their meeting to exchange views on the subject "East-West relations and European security." The meeting is sponsored by the Friedrich Ebert Social-Democratic Fund (FRG) and the European Security and Cooperation Committee (USSR).

The participants in the meeting will exchange views on the goals, principles and prospects of the policy of peace and security in Europe, and on questions connected with the talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments, on nuclear armaments in Europe and on the reduction of the armed forces and armaments in Central Europe.

The meeting was opened by Chairman of the Social Democratic Party Willy Brandt. Taking part in the meeting are political and public figures from both countries, disarmament experts from the Federal Republic of Germany and the Soviet Union.

FRG BANKER: USSR-FRG AGREEMENTS WILL BE HONORED

LD202030 Moscow TASS in English 1903 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Frankfurt am Main, October 20 TASS -- Christoph von Decken, a member of the board of the major West German bank Dresdner Bank, has gone on record in favour of further mutually advantageous Soviet-West German trade and economic relations. In a conversation with TASS correspondent Vitaliy Vinogradov, he said that trading, industrial and financial circles in West Germany had been outraged by a report about the U.S. Administration's discriminatory measures designed to sap links between Western countries and the USSR. Those measures, Christoph von Decken said, were directed against concluded agreements between the USSR and the FRG. But, despite the U.S. measures, he emphasized, those agreements would be honoured.

COMMENTARY HIGHLIGHTS SOVIET-CYPRUS RELATIONS

NC212251 Moscow in Creek to Cyprus 1800 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Boris Yegorov commentary]

[Text] The forthcoming visit by Spiros Kiprianou, president of the Republic of Cyprus, is awaited in the Soviet Union with interest. The Soviet people express the hope that this visit will contribute to the further development of the traditional friendly relations that have been formulated between our countries, and to the multifaceted cooperation to the benefit of the Soviet and Cypriot peoples in the interest of world peace and security.

(Boris Yegorov), commentator of the APN Press Agency, writes: The interstate Soviet-Cypriot relations date back to a little longer than 20 years ago. However, in this historically short period, thanks to the common efforts by the people and governments of the two countries, considerable results have been attained in the development of these relations. The atmosphere of friendship and mutual respect, which the Soviet and Cypriot people feel for one another, can be considered a sound success of bilateral cooperation.

In the action report he made at the 26th CPSU Congress, Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, described as successful the development of relations between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Cyprus. More than 20 various contracts [simfona], agreements, protocols and programs have been signed and are in force between our states.

In the past year alone, agreements were signed for the avoidance of double taxation, and cooperation in the fields of television and radio broadcasting; an agreement was signed for principles of cooperation among the sports organizations and the validity of the long-term trade agreement has been extended. The interest must be mutual. This is the principle which our countries profess and firmly implement in their trade and economic relations. An example of this is the constantly increasing trade exchanges between them. The scientific and cultural relations between the Soviet Union and Cyprus are actively developing on the basis of the agreement for cooperation in the fields of science, education and culture signed in 1972.

(Boris Yegorov) continues: Political contacts at various levels contribute toward raising the degree of mutual understanding between the people of the two countries. The Cypriot ministers of public works, commerce and industry as well as representatives of social, business and sports circles visited the Soviet Union in the recent years. A series of Soviet state officials have visited Cyprus. The talks held in Cyprus by the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Pavel Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, have been fruitful. Useful contacts were held between the heads of the two countries' delegations, Rolandhis and Ilichev, at the Madrid meeting which resulted in expanding the harmony of Soviet-Cypriot cooperation in the international arena.

The visit to Moscow last July by the Cypriot parliamentary delegation, headed by Cypriot House of Representatives President Yeoryios Ladhas, has laid the foundation for further cooperation between the two parliaments and reaffirmed the common aim to further strengthen the relations between our countries.

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou met twice in New York this year. At their recent meeting on 6 October, Mr Gromyko once again reaffirmed the immutable and consistent position of the Soviet Union on the question of a Cyprus settlement, and reiterated the Soviet proposal for the convocation of an international conference on the problem within the UN framework. The Soviet Union has repeatedly expressed its solidarity with the Cypriot people in their struggle for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of their country, as well as against the undermining actions by the imperialist forces which aim at converting the island into a NATO springboard in the eastern Mediterranean.

The Soviet Union firmly supports the desire of the overwhelming majority of the Cypriot people to follow the nonaligned policy, secure the demilitarization of the island, and abolish the foreign war bases existing on their territory. The Soviet Union stands firmly and consistently in favor of a just and peaceful solution of the Cyprus problem. A just solution means to take into consideration the true interests of both the Greek and Turkish Cypriots. A peaceful solution means without the use of force, with the use of political and not military means of settlement. The present situation on and around the island confirms the timeliness of the Soviet proposal that the Cyprus problem be discussed at a representative international conference within the UN framework, APN commentator (Boris Yegorov) concludes.

PRAVDA NOTES FRENCH CP'S POLITICAL PLANS

PM210925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 82 p 4

[TASS report: "French Communist Party Politburo Decision"]

[Text] Paris, 13 Oct -- The French Communist Party [PCF] Politburo has decided to mount a widespread campaign to mobilize the working people in support of the PCF's policy aimed at boosting the national economy, ensuring employment, and improving the material position of the people's masses.

Right now, a PCF Politburo statement published here points out, the rightwing parties and businessmen are stepping up their offensive on the policy of changes pursued by the government of leftwing forces. Under these conditions the Communists must do everything to insure the working people's active participation in implementing the leftwing government's policy.

The most important task of the campaign conducted by the PCF is the further improvement of party propaganda. The PCF's primary organizations, and primarily the communist party organizations operating in industrial enterprises, must elaborate specific measures in the very near future to explain to the working people and broad strate of the population the decisions of the PCF Central Committee which are aimed at resolving the economic and social problems facing the country.

The campaign the PCF is conducting, the Politburo statement says, is also designed to promote the growth of the party's ranks and the expansion of its prestige and influence.

FRENCH 'OPPOSITION' PARTIES, MONOPOLIES LINKED

LD220750 Moscow TASS in English 0737 GMT 22 Oct 82

["France: Sabotage by Monopolies" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 22 TASS -- The French opposition parties representing above all the interests of big monopoly capital have recently intensified their attacks against the ruling majority, the president and government of the country, the newspaper PRAVDA writes today.

The newspaper points out that such attacks are launched under the pretext that the ruling majority has so far failed to resolve many economic problems, that the growth of unemployment and inflation has not been stopped, and there is discontent and concern among the working people.

But the opposition has a poor memory, the newspaper PRAVDA points out, as the growth of unemployment, inflation and crisis, the decline in the income of the peasants and collapse of whole branches of the economy are a result of the rule of many years of right-wing parties in the country. The difficulties also stem from the conduct of the French patronat -- the confederation of industrialists, which sabotages the policy of the present government in the field of employment and refuses to make investments in industry.

One of the causes of the financial upheavals has been until now the policy of high bank rates and the unjustified inflated dollar rate pursued by the USA, the newspaper PRAVDA writes today.

The events taking place in France have once again shown that any attempts at ensuring social progress, any steps which are at least to a small degree oriented to the benefit of the working people, have met and will meet with resistance from the monopolies and their political representation, the newspaper PRAVDA writes in conclusion.

PRESS EXAMINES UPCOMING SPANISH ELECTIONS

PRAVDA 21 Oct

LD211006 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2230 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow, 21 Oct (TASS) -- In an article dealing with the early parliamentary elections being held in Spain on 28 October, PRAVDA writes today that behind the visible targets of the pre-election skirmishes lie deepseated internal social processes, the exacerbation of class contradictions and the polarization of forces in the country around the basic question of how Spain should develop after having thrown off the cloak of Francoism.

The reason for the crisis in the ruling Union of the Democratic Center [UCD], and for the early parliamentary elections, notes the paper, is the growing dissatisfaction of workers, peasants and other working people. Their dissatisfaction stems from the fact that during the 5 years of UCD rule, the economic situation in the country has grown continually worse, inflation has grown and the population's living standards have fallen. The army of "superfluous people" has reached about 2 million and unemployment is now the country's most acute problem.

The UCD has not won popularity with its foreign policy either. The conclusion of a new bilateral agreement with the U.S., according to which U.S. military bases remain on Spanish territory, and especially the decision to join NATO have aroused fierce criticism among broad sections of the Spanish population.

Judging by opinion polls, continues PRAVDA, many voters prefer the Spanish Socialist Workers Party. In their election campaign, the socialists pay particular attention to measures for the democratization of the country and for the struggle with the economic crisis and unemployment. They promise that if they come to power they will create 800 new jobs in 4 years.

In its election program the Communist Party puts forward a number of specific measures for efficiently dealing with unemployment, for improving pensions, defending the rights of women and young people, and developing culture and science.

The Spanish CP's document contains an appeal for the consolidation of all democratic forces in defense of the constitution and in putting a decisive end to the conspiratorial activities of reactionary forces.

It is not by chance, therefore, PRAVDA emphasizes, that the slogan calling for struggle to strengthen democracy in the defence of the constitution is given special weight in the election campaigns of progressive forces.

NOVOYE VREMYA 15 Oct

PM211329 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 42, 15 Oct 82 pp 12-13

[A. Medvedenko article: "Elections to the Sound of Explosions"]

[Excerpt] The [Spanish] election campaign officially began 6 October and ends 26 October -- 48 hours before the voting. Some 20 national and regional parties have joined in. They include the Spanish Communist Party [PCE], the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party [PSOE], the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] and the Popular Alliance. Certain bourgeois parties want to form a coalition so as to guarantee themselves at least relative success. After all, the system of counting votes in distributing deputies' mandates favors large blocs. A few such coalitions were even created, but soon broke up because of disagreements between the participants.

What do the leading parties offer their voters?

The communists have put forward a concrete program for combating the economic crisis and proposed a series of measures for reducing unemployment, deepening democratization and defending the gains already achieved. The Communist Party advocates the country's withdrawal from NATO and opposes the pro-American orientation in foreign policy. In order to resolve internal problems the PCE is pressing for the creation of a broad democratic front with the participation of all the forces of progress.

The PSOE has also put forward a constructive program. It envisages normalizing the economic situation, reducing the size of the army of "superfluous people" (in particular, it envisages creating 800,000 new jobs over 4 years), launching a struggle against terrorism and strengthening public order. As for foreign policy, the PSOE advocates peace, disarmament, detente, the development of ties with socialist countries, the expansion and strengthening of cooperation with Latin American states and solidarity with peoples fighting for freedom, national independence and sovereignty.

As Felipe Gonzales, secretary general of the PSOE, noted at a press conference, the new parliament must carefully study whether the treaty recently concluded between Madrid and Washington accords with national interests or more with NATO interests. As for the problem of Spain and NATO, the Socialist Party will press for an immediate freeze on talks on participation in the North Atlantic pact's military organization and the holding of a referendum for Spaniards to express their attitude to NATO. Finally, the PSOE advocates refusing to deploy nuclear weapons on the country's territory and the creation of nuclear-free zones, particularly in the Mediterranean.

The UCD program is virtually indistinguishable from previous UCD election promises. Its much-publicized "centrist blueprint for a new society," according to the newspaper EL PAIS, contains many lavish promises but does not indicate ways of fulfilling them.

Reaction is also taking part in the preparations for the elections, in its own way. This means blackmail, arson, threats of reprisals against progressive figures and even killings. Thugs from profascist organizations are trying to intimidate ordinary people, create an atmosphere of chaos and uncertainty and make it difficult for progressive parties to take part in the elections.

Only recently ultraright extremists in the Basque country killed naval officer Emilio Fernandez Arias and four policemen. The secretary of the PSOE organization in the city of Alcala de Henares was brutally beaten up. Not a day goes by without a bomb exploding or a democratic organization's premises being set on fire in some region of Spain. On 2 October extremists exploded 17 bombs. Three days later there were seven explosions in Barcelona and three in Madrid. Terrorist acts have been recorded in Cordoba, Seville, Valencia and other cities.

The newspaper DIARIO 16 reported the preparation of a plot with the aim of killing the prominent politician Adolfo Suarez, a former prime minister and now leader of the Democratic and Social Center Party.

Not satisfied with the existing semimilitarized organizations, reaction is creating new ones. Their nature is indicated by their names: "Adolf Hitler," "Against Communism," "The Blue Division", and another appeared recently -- the ultraright "Spanish Solidarity." The fact that the neofascists are operating in close contact with reactionary members of the military is particularly dangerous.

The Catholic Church has joined actively in the election campaign. In a declaration published in late September it unambiguously calls on Catholics to support those parties which respect "basic moral values" and to refuse to support organizations which "threaten those values." Translated into clearer terms, this means that the church is asking voters to come out against the Communist Party and the PSOE most of all, since in its opinion it is from them that the aforementioned threat emanates. The democratic public has protested resolutely against the declaration's appearance, regarding it as flagrant interference by the church in the country's political life.

As for business circles, as the press notes, in private conversations they favor "socialist management" of the crisis. But not because they have suddenly started believing in the PSOE. On the contrary, their calculation is that the socialists will fail. This will result in new elections and make it easier for the right to return to power.

Washington is following the development of events particularly attentively. In the past, the United States has made it clear more than once that it would not like the socialists to come to power. At present this possibility cannot be excluded, and so the United States is taking measures to prevent it. A group of American "experts" recently arrived in Madrid to help the UCD. The visit to Spain by Gen J. Vessey, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, was also timed to coincide with the start of the election campaign.

Thus the country is again going through difficult times. In the time remaining before the election Spaniards must make a choice. The path which Spain's further development will take will depend largely on that choice.

LATE REPORT: ZAGLADIN RESTATES CPSU PEACE POLICY

LD221210 Moscow TASS in English 1134 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Rome October 22 TASS -- Vadim Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, has met with communists, representatives of democratic public and journalists at the Gramsci Institute in the city of Bologna in Italy.

Vadim Zagladin's report on the consistent peace-loving policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government was followed by lively and lengthy discussions, which have demonstrated an identity of views as regards the need to make everything possible to avert the threat of a world war.

KING HASSAN ARRIVES IN U.S., COMMENTS ON TALKS

LD211352 Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Washington October 21 TASS -- King Hassan the Second of Morocco has arrived in the U.S. capital. He will head a delegation of a number of Arab states at a meeting with President Ronald Reagan, during which the delegation will set out a joint position worked out by Arab states at the summit conference in Fes for a settlement of the Middle East conflict.

Upon arriving in the U.S. capital, the king of Morocco stated that the delegation's mission is not to hold talks and not to sign any document. The purpose of the mission is to explain Arab plans to President Reagan and to hear his view.

SHULTZ, SHAMIR HAVE 'EXCHANGE OF VIEWS'

LD220810 Moscow TASS in English 0751 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Washington October 22 TASS -- The U.S. secretary of state, George Shultz met on Thursday with Israel's Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. According to a State Department spokesman, they had a business-like exchange of views. They discussed, in particular, the situation in Lebanon, much of whose territory is still occupied by Israeli troops.

Observers point out that the "exchange of views" -- the third in the past week -- was held literally on the eve of President Ronald Reagan's meeting with a delegation from the League of Arab States which has already arrived in Washington. In this connection the Shultz-Shamir talks are assessed here as continuation of the collusion between Washington and Tel Aviv, directed at thwarting Middle East settlement and consolidating the gains of Israel's latest aggression in Lebanon.

Shamir, speaking before newsmen, declared that his meetings with Shultz were held in "the same spirit of friendship and trust" which is characteristic of American-Israeli relations. He flatly refused to answer the question concerning the date of the Israeli troop withdrawal from Lebanon.

U.S. WANTS TO EXPLOIT AL-JUMAYYIL VISIT

LD212128 Moscow in Arabic to The Arab World 1530 GMT 21 Oct 82

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] Statements by the White House and the State Department indicate that Washington wants to exploit the recent visit to the United States by Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil for the realization of its selfish interests. During the talks with President al-Jumayyil the U.S. President did not focus on Lebanon's national problems, foremost liberation from Israeli occupation, but on imposing his will on sovereign Lebanon. The talks concerned the widening and the perpetuation of U.S. military presence in Lebanon.

The United States does not object to increasing its military strength in Lebanon and intends to actively use another form of military infiltration: arms sales, which bring them to Lebanon, and for a long time, hundreds of American military experts and advisors. Finally, the U.S. President is very interested in imposing on Lebanon, in one form or another, either a peace treaty with Israel or a so-called security agreement.

By the way, Reagan promised to assist Israel in forcing Lebanon to agree to the infamous so-called security belt in Lebanon, 45-50 kilometers wide, dominated in fact by the aggressors and not the Lebanese Government.

As regards Lebanon's sovereignty, shattered by the aggressors, and U.S. aid for rebuilding the country, destroyed by bombs, shells and missiles made in the United States, President Reagan said there should be talks on the withdrawal of the aggressors forces. Concerning economic aid, he said Lebanon should not hope for much, as the American Government is not ready to pay. Reagan believes that Arab countries and other states should do so.

ISRAELI MILITARY PREPARES NEW LEBANON OPERATION

Reinforcements, Exercises

LD211024 Moscow TASS in English 0929 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Beirut October 21 TASS -- The Israeli aggressors are stepping up preparations in the Al-Biqa' Valley for new combat operations against the Syrian contingent of the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon and the armed units of the Palestine resistance movement, stationed there.

According to eye-witnesses' accounts, the invaders moved into the frontline area in the past 24 hours from Israeli territory anti-aircraft missile complexes and radar stations. Columns of army trucks are bringing reinforcements, equipment, military hardware, ammunition and food towards the frontline. The Israeli Army command has ordered the immediate completion of the troops preparations for combat operations in winter conditions. Observation posts are being built in the mountains. According to the Israeli press, Tel Aviv has allocated for these purposes 35 million dollars.

Yesterday, the Israeli Air Force carried out exercises over the south Lebanese regions and the western Al-Biqa'. Mirages, Kfirs, F-15 and F-16 planes swooped in fours and twos down on the populated localities around An-Nabatiyah, Jazzin, Rashaya and Dahr al-Baydar in mock-up bombing runs.

In the Lebanon mountains Israel refuses to fulfil the demand of the central Lebanese authorities to withdraw from the region of 'Alayh and is hindering the restoration of calm and normalisation of the situation there.

The Beirut newspaper AN-NIDA' writes today that the United States would like to use Lebanon as another staging area for the so-called Rapid Deployment Force intended to ensure American control over the Middle East. As the first step, AN-NIDA' stresses, the White House intends to wrest from the Lebanese authorities the permission to use Beirut International Airport and the Lebanese airbase nearby as a base for the interventionist force.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Report

PM220729 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 Oct 82 p 3

[G. Musayelyan article: "The Volcano in the Al-Biqa' Valley"]

[Text] The Al-Biqa' Valley today calls to mind a rumbling volcano whose crater is ominously gushing lethal lava. And this impression is reinforced by the fact that it is as bright here by night as by day -- from Israeli positions successive illumination flares are being fired. Shells from heavy guns and Merkava tanks explode, brightly illuminating the entire surrounding area, while from Tel Aviv boasts are again being heard about the latest "blitzkrieg," as before the aggression in Lebanon.

"Our forces are only 25 km from Damascus. We can smell it at any time," Defense Minister Sharon has impudently stated.

Seemingly believing such a threat to be inadequate, D. Levi, Begin's deputy, stressed: "We have at least 20 opportunities to pressure Syria. We shall not tolerate their presence in Lebanon."

Many facts confirm that the occupiers are ready for a new war in the Near East. Hundreds of tanks and armored carriers, guns and mortars have already been transferred to the Al-Biqa' Valley and radar devices and electronic apparatus have been installed there.

The aim of the strike being prepared is not being concealed either in Tel Aviv or in Washington. "The opportunity exists," NEWSWEEK has written, "to reshuffle all the cards in the diplomatic pack of this region." Clarifying the U.S. magazine's words, LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE has noted that "this plan envisages a real war against the Syrians so as to inflict a decisive blow on them and to carry the war to Jordanian territory." Why? The Zionists have prepared for Jordan the role of a "Palestinian state" where they intend to forcibly resettle the Palestinians from Lebanon and also from the Gaza Strip and the West Bank of the Jordan.

The Arab countries' press, including the Syrian and Lebanese press, also points to another Zionist aim: to weaken Syria, strike a new blow against its troops stationed in Lebanon in accordance with an Arab League decision, eject them and thereby compel Damascus to accept the loss of the Golan Heights. And, ideally, to make this country susceptible to Israeli and U.S. pressure, too.

But even that is not all. Intoxicated with the drug of militarism, in their heads the Israeli rulers are planning such far-reaching aims that it takes the breath away. Addressing sessions of the international commission to investigate the Israeli aggressors' crimes in Lebanon, Prof (I. Shakhak) of Jerusalem University, a well-known academic, recounted how Sharon is obsessed with the wild dream of extending Israeli power from.. Turkey in the north to the Persian Gulf in the southeast. Premier Begin, in turn, has proclaimed Israel's religious mission of seizing the former Biblical lands. The officers and men in Lebanon have already been given corresponding maps. The Lebanese, Syrian and Jordanian cities on them have been renamed in modern Hebrew.

The U.S. Administration is being very indulgent toward Israel's criminal plans. A U.S. congressional committee recently voted for an immediate increase in assistance to Tel Aviv in 1983 of $310 million. At yesterday's meeting between U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz and Israeli Foreign Minister Y. Shamir one of the main questions was... "the security of Israel's borders with Lebanon." That is how hypocritical they can be!

It should be stressed that the aggression planned against Syria is being accompanied, as before, by false assertions about the "Soviet military threat" to the Near East countries. The same old scenario by which the fascist invaders once operated is being used, the scenario used even earlier by Americans fond of getting their way at their neighbors' expense. "Everything that we needed," the U.S. historian T. Coffin wrote, "we took by force even though while so doing we sometimes uttered prayers to save our souls. We drove the Indians from their lands, our soldiers plundered the Mexicans and seized California and then we... fought for Cuba and the Philippines and organized our own revolution in Hawaii.... And in all these affairs we pretended to be fighters for a just cause, feigned an appearance of decency and assured everyone that we were committing these atrocities and crimes for the purest of motives...."

The Near East events represent a tremendous danger to the entire planet and show the need for the speediest implementation of the six-point Soviet peace program recently put forward by L.I. Brezhnev. The implementation of this program must begin with the immediate cessation of Israeli aggression in Lebanon and the urgent withdrawal of its forces from that country.

PENTAGON PLANNING NEW RDF MIDEAST MANEUVERS

LD212124 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 21 Oct 82

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] The Pentagon is planning new maneuvers next month for the Rapid Deployment Force [RDF] in Sudan, Oman and Somalia with the participation of the forces of these countries.

Washington's aim is to support the rulers of these three countries who are facing growing internal opposition for their unpatriotic policy, that of surrendering the interests of the homeland to the colonialist ambitions of the American imperialists. The one who is suffering most from difficulties is Siad Barre, the ruler of Somalia. So, as indicated by NEWSWEEK, the United States wants to assist him in particular by eradicating the popular uprising. The Pentagon also wants to hold a big RDF maneuver next summer with the participation of the Egyptian Army. Once again operations in desert conditions will be studied.

The American press believes that the second form of Bright Star is aimed at showing the Arabs not only U.S. military strength but also its determination to use this force immediately in an emergency. For instance, some hotheads in America have recently been advising Washington to pay the greatest attention to the Iraq-Iran conflict. They hint that it is necessary for the United States to intervene in this matter.

As regards preparations for the new RDF maneuvers, an opinion is emerging in the United States to the effect that those maneuvers have another objective: to put pressure on Arab countries to accept President Reagan's plan for a Middle East settlement.

KUNA CITES ARAB GROUP LEADER ON SOVIET ARMS

LD212056 Kuwait KUNA in English 1722 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow, Oct 21 (KUNA) -- The Soviet Union reiterated its principled stand in support of the Palestinian and Arab peoples' struggle against Israel and imperialism and assured that [words indistinct] against Israel and imperialism and assured that Soviet weapons supplied to the Arabs are sophisticated and superior "in quantity and quality as well", a leading Arab public figure announced here Thursday.

In statements prior to his departure after attending meetings of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Organization in Tashkent, the secretary-general of the Arab People's Congress, 'Umar al-Hamid, told KUNA he has sounded the Soviet stand in the wake of escalation in the Arab-Israeli conflict culminating in Israel's occupation of vast tracts of Lebanon and evacuation of the Palestinian resistance forces from Beirut.

Al-Hamidi, a Libyan, added that during meetings with Soviet party officials he has conveyed the Arab peoples' disappointment over the Soviet stand during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon which was openly supported by the U.S.

In reply, he said, Soviet party officials asserted that their tangible support to the Palestinian and Arab peoples will be continued and stepped up.

Giving no further details, he stated that the Soviet side had made certain remarks on the nature of Soviet arms shipments to the Arab nation which Al-Hamidi declined to reveal.

However, he stated that a full report on his talks here will be submitted to the Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress which comprises various leftist parties and organizations in the Arab world.

PRAVDA REPORTS MENGISTU DEPARTURE FROM MOSCOW

PM201425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 82 p 1

[Summary] Moscow 15 Oct -- Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) and of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, left Moscow for Minsk today. He was seen off at the airport by Andrey Gromyko, Konstantin Chernenko, Petr Demichev and Boris Ponomarev.

"The guests were also seen off by M.A. Yasnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; USSR Minister V.P. Yelyutin; S.A. Skachkov and V.V. Fedorchuk, chairman of USSR state committees; S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy minister of defense; R.A. Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee's International Department; USSR Deputy Ministers S.S. Pavlov and V.I. Petrov; D.S. Nikiforov, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry's Protocol Department; and other officials.

"Diplomatic staff from the Ethiopian Embassy in the USSR were in the farewell party.

"The state flags of socialist Ethiopia and the USSR were flying at the airport in Mengistu Haile Mariam's honor.

"The guest is being accompanied on his tour of the country by F.G. Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; USSR Deputy Ministers V.N. Myshkov and N.S. Ryzhov; USSR Ambassador to Ethiopia K. Ye. Fomichenko; V.M. Vasev, department chief at the USSR Foreign Ministry, and also Nesibu Taye, Ethiopian ambassador to the USSR."

[Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 17 October 1982 carries on page 4 a TASS report on Mengistu's departure from Minsk which states: "The guest was seen off at the airport by I.Ye. Polyakov, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other republic leaders."]

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES MOZAMBIQUE DELEGATION

LD212308 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received in the Kremlin today a delegation of the People's Assembly of Mozambique, headed by Fernando Ganhao, member of the assembly's Permanent Commission and member of the Mozambique Liberation Front Central Committee.

In the talk the successful development of Soviet-Mozambique relations in all spheres, including parliamentary relations, was noted with satisfaction. It was stressed that the meetings between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Samora Machel were of particular significance for the consolidation of these relations.

Talks were also held today between members of the delegation and Comrade Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Comrade Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and members of standing commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The sides exchanged information about the work of the two countries' parliaments.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION

PM220919 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 82 p 2

[TASS report: "In the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A USSR Council of Ministers session took place 15 October to examine the results of the fulfillment of the USSR state plan for economic and social development and the USSR state budget in January-September 1982. Reports were delivered on these questions by N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, and V.F. Garbuzov, USSR minister of finance. Taking part in the discussion of these questions were the chairmen of union republic councils of ministers, USSR ministers, chairmen of USSR state committees and other members of the USSR Government.

As a result of the implementation of the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and also of the socialist competition launched for a fitting greeting for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, the further development of the country's economy and an improvement in the people's living standard have been ensured.

The plan for sales of industrial output over the 9 months was 101 percent fulfilled and the growth in industrial production compared with the corresponding period last year was 2.7 percent. There was an increase in coal and gas extraction and production of mineral fertilizers, agricultural machines, cultural, consumer and household goods and also sugar, eggs, vegetable oil, food products, fish products and other products. On the basis of state capital investments, fixed capital with a total value of R57.5 billion was commissioned, which is 8 percent more than in the corresponding period in 1981.

Agricultural workers have largely completed the harvesting of agricultural crops and fodder procurement.

Measures to improve the people's living standard envisaged in the plan for 1982 have been implemented. The average monthly wage for workers and employees increased 2.8 percent and kolkhoz members' earnings increased 5 percent. On the basis of state capital investments apartment blocks with a total area of 44.5 million square meters were constructed, as well as a large number of schools, vocational and technical schools, hospitals, preschool institutions and other sociocultural and consumer facilities.

The state budget was 101.2 percent fulfilled in terms of income.

At the same time the USSR Council of Ministers noted that individual USSR ministries and union republic councils of ministers, because of substantial shortcomings in the leadership of associations, enterprises and organizations under their jurisdiction and the slackening of control, failed to ensure the fulfillment of targets for the production of certain types of industrial output and for increasing labor productivity. Railroad transport is not coping with freight shipment targets.

The USSR Council of Ministers instructed USSR ministers and leaders of departments and union republic councils of ministers, guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) and May (1982) plenums and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions on vital questions of the country's economic and social development, to elaborate and implement measures aimed at eliminating the shortcomings revealed in the work of associations, enterprises, organizations and construction sites under their jurisdiction and to ensure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of plan targets and socialist pledges, an all-round improvement in production efficiency and on this basis a further improvement in the people's living standard.

Special attention is directed toward the need to make good the shortfall which has been allowed to occur with supplies of fuel, metal and other products and toward the completion of preparations by enterprises, organizations and construction sites under their jurisdiction for uninterrupted work in the winter of 1982-1983. Union republic councils of ministers and USSR ministries and departments are instructed to increase consumer goods production and improve the quality and expand the range of such goods. Work associated with concentrating material, manpower and financial resources, construction material, manpower and financial resources, construction equipment and transport facilities on projects scheduled for completion and on those which are most important must be stepped up.

It is still a most important avenue of work to observe the strictest policy of thrift in the expenditure of fuel, electricity and thermal power and to increase the utilization of secondary energy resources.

Union republic councils of ministers and the USSR ministries and departments concerned are instructed to implement measures to ensure unconditional fulfillment of the USSR Food Program targets, strengthen the material and technical base of agriculture and other sectors of the agroindustrial complex, successfully carry out the wintering of livestock and increase the output of livestock products.

The session was addressed by I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

OFFICIAL SCORES FOOD PROCUREMENT SHORTCOMINGS

PM221023 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 82 p 2

[Article by S. Mysov, chief of the USSR Ministry of Procurements State Inspectorate for the Procurement of Animal Husbandry Products: "Who Benefits From Partnership; the Food Program: Tasks, Practice, Problems"]

[Text] Moscow -- By the nature of our duties we inspectors frequently visit kolkhozes and processing industry enterprises. Studying the state of affairs there you see for yourself how profoundly the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum approached the solution of urgent agrarian problems. We are particularly concerned with the mutual relations which have formed between procurement workers and farms. These relations are not always equitable or economically substantiated. Practical workers are seeking ways of bringing closer the interests of the members of the agroindustrial complex. In this quest I think serious attention should be paid to the improvement of state purchases, primarily to the development of direct links between procurement workers and kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Such experience has been accumulated. In Lithuania, for instance, a substantial proportion of livestock is accepted directly on the farms where its weight and nutritional level are determined. The Belorussian processing enterprises also collect two-thirds of livestock and one-third of milk on the spot. The progressive forms of accepting produce is becoming increasingly widespread in Estonia and Leningrad, Belogorod, Chernovitsy and other oblasts. In all, 17 percent of livestock and 22 percent of milk are now procured directly. Here more rational use is made of transport, losses are reduced and the quality of produce is higher. Another important point is that the rhythmical nature of production is insured at the processing enterprises.

The progressive innovation has recently been acquiring an increasing number of supporters. Nonetheless in a number of regions of the country due attention is not being paid to this important matter. For instance, in Azerbaijan only one-tenth of livestock is accepted on a direct-link basis while in Moldavia and Tajikistan this work has not been organized at all.

In a number of union republics procurements are made via sovkhozes specializing in fattening. This played a positive role at one time. But now that the suppliers have strengthened the fodder base and reduced the sale of "rawboned" animals the middlemen have reduced their functions essentially to issuing farms with licences for the supply of livestock to the packers.

The latter, although they have no contractual relationship with the kokhozes and sovkhozes, in fact make the purchases. Here they are not responsible to the farms for product losses.

But what about the fattening sovkhozes? They have the rights of a procurement organization. They can at any time write out a receipt stating that the livestock has been accepted from the supplier. Since it has arrived there it is being fattened. Formally the fulfillment of the purchase plan would seem to have been ensured. The products are reckoned as state resources. But you cannot offer them to the consumer. In short, procurements through fattening sovkhozes do not help to establish direct links.

Procurement workers sometimes ship produce using their own transport but do not register its acceptance directly at the farms. Such a halfhearted measure leads to an absence of personal responsibility for the livestock en route and to weight losses. And, of course, it creates loopholes for various abuses. How are these and other shortcomings of this nature to be avoided? In our view it would be expedient to concentrate livestock purchases in a single department..

Interfarm enterprises and associations have now been created. This has also given rise to a number of problems in organizing procurements. According to the provision "on the production association in agriculture," kolkhozes and sovkhozes belonging to the association retain the rights of a corporate body. They are issued with a state plan for product procurements. But the production of this output is, in the main, concentrated in the association. What happens then? The kolkhoz or sovkhoz has a plan but takes only an indirect part in its implementation (supplying feed, young animals and so forth). The association has no state target, but in fact it provides the products. In this case the forward contracting agreements between the partners -- the farms and the procurement organizations -- esentially lose their point. Obviously this discrepancy must be eliminated in order to open the way to direct links here too.

I think that the dual system for accepting livestock -- according to their live weight and the quantity of meat -- does not favor progressive forms of procurement either. In the latter case, in order to enter it in the farm's plan the carcass weight is again translated into live weight. Almost always the animals' weight is exaggerated here. As a result the procurements plan fulfillment indicator is usually more than the actual weight of the livestock entering state resources.

Incidentally, the accounting system for pedigree animals when they are sold to other farms has not been thoroughly worked out either. As is well-known the weight of this livestock is included in the fulfillment of the meat procurement plan. Moreover, this is done twice. The first time for the farm which has sold the animals and the second time for the kolkhozes and sovkhozes which sell pedigree livestock for meat having used it for herd reproduction purposes. Frequently for various objective and subjective reasons both these operations are performed with only a small interval between them. The products are listed but the meat does not actually exist. Obviously it would be expedient to plan meat procurements without pedigree livestock. The latter should be itemized separately in targets.

A situation has developed where few people engage in procuring poultry from the population. The USSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry's meat processing enterprises, which have been assigned this task, are not bothering with these duties. The Ministry of Agriculture system's procurement organizations are also failing to display initiative. The consequence is that the results are unimpressive. While in 1962 some 15,000 tons of poultry were purchased from the population, in 1981 the figure was only 1,800 tons.

Let us consider milk purchases. Milk processing capacities have increased. Now all the incoming raw material can be processed in less than one shift. This has made it possible to improve the quality of dairy items and to reduce raw material losses. At the same time serious shortcomings occur here too.

Frequently the milk is sent late to the procurement points without being weighed or kept cool and sometimes invoices are not even drawn up. Carelessness leads to substantial losses.

As has already been noted, over one-fifth of milk is accepted directly on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. However, here too direct links between the partners in the agroindustrial complex are being established only slowly and frequently the interests of the suppliers are not considered. Reception points are being closed down too hastily. For instance, in Odessa Oblast in 1974-1982, their number fell from 96 to 50. For many kolkhozes and sovkhozes the distance that has to be traveled in order to deliver output has increased from 5 to 35-40 km.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May plenum defined a number of measures to increase livestock raising profitability. It is planned to increase purchase prices for livestock, milk and other products. It is important to step up control over the correctness of the processor's accounts with the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, a complex business; more so because often four or five purchase prices are used for the same produce in just one oblast. Supplementary payments and discounts differ. All this frequently leads to errors and abuses in accounting. Spot checks have shown that last year the kolkhozes and sovkhozes were underpaid by R4.5 million for livestock purchases and R2.9 million for milk purchases. There were also cases of overpayment.

There is just one conclusion here. The deliverers of products must have a good knowledge of normatives and be concerned for their enterprises' economic indicators. Groups of representatives of agricultural organs have been created at meat combines. They have failed to give a good account of themselves simply because they have failed to meet the above-mentioned requirements. In our opinion to close the channels for losses we should have product sales services on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Not by increasing the staff but by improving the management apparatus.

The relevant material and technical conditions are necessary for the procurement process to work precisely. Thus, because of the lack of railroad sidings leading to stockraising units in Sumskiy Rayon, Sumy Oblast, direct links have been established with only half the kolkhozes. The majority of farms in Tula Oblast do not have scales for weighing milk. Because of this only individual stockraising units sell their produce on the spot.

Sometimes the procurement workers simply do not want to encumber themselves with extra cares. Interdepartmental commissions have established a state of complete readiness for the sale of milk on the basis of direct links on many of the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. But the dairy industry enterprises, citing the lack of cisterns, are still being dilatory in introducing the innovation on these farms. At the same time the procurement workers' transport is being poorly used. There are 90 milk tankers at the Taldy-Kurgan dairy industry association. Less than half are employed in shipping produce from the farms.

One "bottleneck" in establishing direct links is the shortage of cadres servicing the units' dairy equipment. As a result the refrigeration installations are not working on many of the units.

To draw the partners' interests closer together and to reduce losses it is necessary, as envisaged by the CPSU Central Committee May plenum, to make the procurement workers' material incentives dependent on the volumes of products, their prompt acceptance and their quality.

TRUD EDITORIAL URGES GREATER READER INPUT

PM211325 Moscow TRUD in Russian 10 Oct 82 p 1

[Editorial: "To Our Readers" -- capitalized words published in boldface type]

[Text] In the life of every person and every collective there are events which break the measured, habitual flow of daily affairs and concerns and which force us to assess anew what we have experienced and done and enable us to look into the future.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Work of the Newspaper TRUD" was just such an event in the life of the collective of TRUD employees and, we hope, of all readers of our newspaper.

The strength of this party document lies in its analytic depth, the principled nature of its assessments and the specific nature of its long-term tasks. The resolution has become a new manifestation of the party's daily concern for the development of the Soviet press. It is addressed directly to us and we have therefore deemed it necessary to hold a frank, sincere talk with you, dear readers, our newspaper's helpers and friends.

TRUD IS A TRADE UNION NEWSPAPER, THE CENTRAL ORGAN OF THE AUCCTU. We appeal to trade union activists and all rank and file trade union members: Let us think together about how to achieve a situation where trade union life is deeply and comprehensively reflected in the newspaper and we can make better use of the force of the printed word to mobilize the working people to the all-round improvement of the productivity, effectiveness and quality of work and to transfer the economy to the path of intensive development and the successful fulfillment of the USSR Food Program. The CPSU Central Committee resolution urges us to show visibly and prominently how the trade unions help the party resolve socioeconomic tasks and how they use their constitutional rights and the broad powers given to them, particularly in questions like the organization of labor and norm setting, wages and bonus payments, the allocation of housing, the observance of labor legislation and the organization of production routine and others.

You know that we have many rubrics under which items on the trade union organizations' activity are published. TRUD correspondents frequently visit primary organizations. They study the practice of work, seek out the kernel of leading experience and reveal shortcomings. But we realize that trade union life is far more graphic, far righer than we sometimes depict it on our pages. How should we reflect better and more interestingly the trade union organizations' full-blooded life? The foundation to an extensive talk on these subjects was laid by the article by M. Matveyev, chairman of the Chelyabinsk pipe rolling plant trade union committee entitled "The Affairs and Concerns of the Primary Organization" published in TRUD on 5 October. We invite trade union activists to take part in the discussion and expect articles about how the restructuring of the activity of our primary organizations has been proceeding since the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress.

We should particularly like to address the workers of kolkhoz trade union committees. Your organizations are relatively young and not all that much experience has been accumulated. It is all the more important for them to share their concerns, joys and sorrows on the newspaper's pages -- whatever you do, you cannot do without this. After all there are still many problems and unresolved questions in the countryside. Write to us to tell us how the establishment of your trade union organization is proceeding, how its prestige is being won among your fellow villagers, how the kolkhoz and sovkhoz trade union committees are taking part in the implementation of the USSR Food Program. Write to us about how your work is going, how preparation for winter is proceeding on your farms, and about your working conditions.

A great concern of the newspaper, and we are also directed toward this by the CPSU Central Committee resolution, is to show the trade union's educational activity, mass cultural work, scientific and technical and artistic creation, and problems of mass physical culture and sport. Your items on the moral atmosphere in the coolectives and of how the trade union organization to which you belong is forming in people awareness of discipline, organization and responsibility and an honest, conscientious attitude toward labor, or items on the work of your club or stadium will help us journalists to form a fuller picture of this important aspect of the trade union's work. Indeed, as we can see from the editorial mail, you yourselves are deeply interested in this.

TRUD IS A WORKERS' NEWSPAPER. Let us recall the policy-making words of the TRUD editorial published in the newspaper's first issue 61 years ago: "The aim of the All-Russian [as published] Central Council of Trade Unions is to create a workers' newspaper which will become the voice of the workers themselves."

You know that TRUD has become a mass workers' newspaper with a circulation of 13.5 million. It is read by tens of millions of people. That is very honorable, but also imposes great responsibilities!

We are seeking to insure that the working man is the main hero and main author of publications in TRUD. It is to worker-authors that many rubrics are indebted for their appearance -- rubrics like "We Are the Masters of Production," "Rostrum of the Shock Worker of the 5-Year Plan," "Be Thrifty," "Workers' Control" and others. But can it be said that the working man emerges in his full stature from the pages of TRUD, that we are fully succeeding in revealing the beauty of his deeds and actions and his character -- his selflessness, commitment to principle and implacability toward shortcomings? We are closely aware that here we still have many unused opportunities.

The editorial office's plans include the creation of a galley of portraits of leading representatives of the working class. With your aid we will be able to do this better. Tell us about your comrades at work and those who work creatively, giving all of themselves, people with a high sense of duty.

We would like to hope that our main correspondents -- workers and kolkhoz members -- will write for the newspaper more often on important fundamental issues like the labor collectives' participation in the planning and management of production, socialist competition, the fulfillment of collective contracts, team forms of organizing and encouraging labor and the implementation of social development plans.

Let us talk about important issues like the worker's duty, honor and conscience. The idler and the slipshod worker, the slovenly individual and the drunkard -- surely they have not ceased to exist in the labor collectives? Our country's plans are so great and intense that in no way can we tolerate these people who are retarding our development. So let us speak frankly and honestly of those who are dragging us back. Experience shows that a strong and healthy labor collective for which honor, conscience and duty are not just words but a law of life can "cure" the most careless person.

A wide range of problems in the newspaper is connected with the young people's labor, ideological and moral education. Let us put our heads together about what the newspaper could do in educating the future workers. There are many issues here. What moral criteria should we instill, what should we guard against? What is necessary in order to insure that there are no blunders in the laborious and subtle business of educating young people in the heroic traditions and labor traditions of the working class? The influence of family, school and production facility.... How to achieve a situation where they act together, in unison, so that school education follows on from family education and production education is a continuation of school education? You will agree that we have food for thought here and it would be a good idea for us to do this together, in unison.

We are rightly proud of our trust and our links with readers. The editorial office currently receives almost 2,000 letters a day. But does the newspaper make full use of this priceless stock of ideas, feelings and facts? Are we always as attentive as possible in each case to the person behind the letter? Let us say self-critically that so far we are not. The newspaper must still get closer to readers, be a truly nationwide rostrum, as required by the CPSU Central Committee resolution. The supreme reward for the newspaper comes when readers regard their newspaper as an authoritative, intelligent interlocutor. And we realize that this depends primarily on us journalists.

Readers' letters are our basic asset. It is from letters that we have derived and continue to derive new topics for articles, that we learn of the emergence of new problems and phenomena and about people's vital concerns. Letters are constantly in the newspaper: in the column on page 2, in the Saturday section "We Answer Readers' Questions" and in the surveys of letters which we frequently publish. You have probably noticed that many journalists' items also begin with letters.

And that is not a tribute to fashion but, if you like, a sign of respect for the reader. Readers' questions are frequently answered in the newspaper by economic leaders, and TRUD's mail is commented on by eminent party and trade union workers. The "open letter days" which the newspaper organizes in collectives have also won high prestige.

We now intend to increase the number of published letters. The editorial office plans to begin the publication of monthly readers' letters pages. What will it be like? Let us consult each other and put our heads together.

TRUD IS A GENERAL POLITICAL NEWSPAPER. Our lofty duty is to propagandize the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the decisions of the 26th party congress and to show graphically the advantages of the Soviet way of life and the historic achievements of socialism. But at the same time we must provide a reasoned refutation of the intrigues of hostile propaganda and anti-Soviet fabrications by our class enemies and bring people the truth about the life of our country and the fraternal socialist countries.

Readers' interest in problems of international life is growing and the newspapers take this into account, assigning considerable space to items on international subjects. We will continue to strive to tell our readers about the problems of the international workers' and trade union movement. Write to us about how you assess our daily rubrics "The Planet's Pulse" and "Latest Wires From Abroad" and the weekly rubrics "International Review," "World of Socialism" and "On the Fronts of the Class Battles." Or maybe you have suggestions for expanding international coverage?

Our entire country will soon celebrate the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. You could tell us much that is of interest concerning your achievements -- both production and social. Let us try together to reveal as fully as possible the specific fruitful results of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy and to show the economic and cultural flowering of all peoples of our great multinational state.

Our life is interesting and infinitely varied and our vocation is to describe it vividly, profoundly and truthfully. Here too we count on your aid, support and direct participation. A good suggestion, comradely criticism or comment on what pleases you and on what needs to be improved -- all this will help to improve the newspaper. We will heed your suggestions sympathetically. Please mark your letters containing comments with the words: "reader advice."

SHCHERBITSKIY BOOK ON SOVIET UKRAINE REPORTED

LD211750 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] "Soviet Ukraine" is the title of a book published by Politicheskaya Literature press. Its author is Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee. Using rich factual material, he shows the successes in development of the economy, science, culture and the rising standard of living achieved by the working people of the Soviet Ukraine in the fraternal family of the peoples of the USSR.

CPSU'S ALIYEV ADDRESSES AZERBAIJAN PLENUM

LD221106 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] A plenary meeting of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee opened today in Baku. The Communists are discussing tasks of the republic's party organization for implementing Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's recommendations contained in his speeches at the Baku festivities during the awarding of the Order of Lenin to the Azerbaijan SSR. Comrade Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a report.

PROGRESS OF GAS PIPELINE PROGRAM REPORTED

LD191322 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0937 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow, 19 Oct (TASS) -- There remain one hundred km of pipe to be laid by the builders of the transcontinental gas pipeline from Urengoy to Novopskov. This line, which is 3.346 km long, will join the major gas deposit in western Siberia with the industrial regions of the Ukraine.

The last hundred km will be laid in boggy sections of western Siberia in November, when the frost makes this passable for machinery. Urengoy-Novopskov will be the third transcontinental gas pipeline to be laid in the current 5-year period, (1981-1985) from western Siberia to the European part of the Soviet Union.

There are plans to build six gas pipelines -- 1.5 meters in diameter -- with a total length of 22,000 km for the transportation of fuel to the center of the country. This gigantic construction program is being carried out successfully. Construction of the fourth export main line from Urengoy to Uzhgorod is now in full swing.

Gas extraction is to increase sharply in the eighties in the USSR. By 1985, it will reach 640 billion cubic meters. Western Siberia -- the main source of gas -- is separated from consumers by thousands of kilometers, and so the problem of transporting Siberian gas is today one of the main economic tasks for the coming decade.

Gas pipelines built in the USSR are designed for a pressure of 75 atmospheres. Soviet scientists and specialists have developed technology for them, created new machines, almost doubling the rate of construction of gas pipelines in the previous 5-year period. Recently, production was begun in Leningrad of 25 megawatt pumping units for them. The installation of the first compressor station, equipped with the Leningrad units, has begun on one of the gas pipelines. It will begin operation as early as this month.

RECOMMENDATIONS ISSUED ON CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

OW220838 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 82 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Urgent Concerns of Construction Workers" -- capitalized passages published in boldface type]

[Text] The nitroammonium phosphate fertilizer shop of the Novgorod Azot association has begun production of its first fertilizer pellets. The mining and concentrating combine in Kostomuksha has begun shipments of iron ore pellets, an excellent raw material for blast furnaces.... More and more frequently reports are coming in from construction sites on the completion of work and on the commissioning of production capacities. It is an intense and responsible time for construction workers. Many projects must be commissioned in the final months of the year.

The current year is a serious test for the collectives of construction and installation organizations and for their subcontractors. At the November (1981) CPSU Central Committee Plenum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted that it is necessary "to achieve in practice fundamental changes in capital construction and to bring production capacities envisaged by the plan into operation at all projects without exception."

In 9 months the country received fixed assets valued at nearly R58 billion which were built at the expense of state capital investments. This was R4 billion or 8 percent more than during the same period of last year.

Without a doubt labor results grew to a great extent because of improvements in the economic mechanism and improved planning and management of construction. The incentives system being introduced at construction projects induced contracting organizations to put progressive labor methods, new equipment and technologies into practice more actively. Party leadership in construction collectives has also strengthened. Party staffs and temporary party groups also help accelerate work.

Nonetheless, the situation in construction cannot yet be called satisfactory. It was planned to commission only about a third of the capacities in the first 3 quarters. However, even this minimal program was not fulfilled completely. Organizations of the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, and the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry barely managed to fulfill the task for commissioning fixed assets by 50 percent. Considerable lags have been permitted at projects of the agroindustrial complex. In particular, construction and installation workers and clients were unable to establish a precise interaction to ensure the startup of the cold sheet rolling shop in Chelyabinsk, the ammonium-nitrate production installation in Kemerovo and of two 500,000 kilowatt power units in Ekibastuz.

To commission all the envisaged projects it is important now, in the concluding quarter of the year, to concentrate essential material and labor resources at each startup project and to achieve superior organization in the activities of subcontractors. Unfortunately, these opportunities are not being used fully everywhere. For example, the Tselinogradtvazhstroy trust, which is building capacities for the production of anti-erosion equipment, is fulfilling tasks at startup projects in a way that is worse than at carryover projects. Party committees and branch staffs must resolutely improve the situation and raise their exactingness toward heads of collectives in the fulfillment of plan tasks.

The fate of startup projects is to a great extent decided in brigades and at the construction site. This is precisely where the center or organizational and political training work should be. Success will be ensured if every worker is aware of the importance of his efforts for the timely achievement of the final national economic result and if material and moral incentives induce shock labor efforts.

Dissemination of the experience of leading workers and the popularization of the best methods of labor organization and the valuable initiatives being originated in the course of competition to worthily meet the 60th founding anniversary of the USSR require particular care. Everything is important in this, including an improvement in visual agitation aids at construction sites, festive celebrations in honor of competition winners and letters of gratitude to the families of excelling workers.

Foremen and work superintendents, who are called upon to be not only production organizers but the educators of people as well, stand closest to the workers. They have been authorized to have a special fund to encourage the best workers. However, the ability to use material and moral incentives in a skillful way has not been learned everywhere yet. It is essential to resolutely struggle against absenteeism and idling of workers and equipment during the startup period. Concern should be shown to ensure that brigades are conveyed to their construction sites and their homes without obstacles and that they are provided hot meals on time.

Equally responsible tasks in the fourth quarter are faced by the client services, the USSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, and the equipment and materials suppliers. The successful startup of new production capacities depends on them to a great extent.

The drafting of plans for the coming year is presently being completed. Their compilation takes into account the expected fulfillment of this year's tasks. The workers of trusts, client enterprises, ministries, and planning and finance organs are obliged to ensure that capital construction plans are balanced against material and labor resources. All the startup projects for next year are already known.

In order to work in a highly productive way on their completion tomorrow it is important now, in the fourth quarter, to create a solid beginning. In addition, a painstaking engineering preparation is required during which the introduction of integral [skvoznoy] brigade contracting, complex [uzlovoy' and other flow construction methods and progressive equipment and technologies at constr ction projects should be envisaged.

Leading collectives of the branch, on the basis of special purpose program principles, are consistently improving the construction production control system and strengthening the responsibility of construction industry enterprises, transport workers and machine operators for the startup of projects. This approach to the matter deserves general dissemination.

Complete fulfillment of the startup program is the object of constant concern of construction site party committees, local party and soviet organizations and trade unions. They are called on to strengthen control over the realization of plans and to ensure that each construction worker manifests a conscientious attitude to the job.

On the threshold of the 65th anniversary of Great October the CPSU Central Committee appeals: CONSTRUCTION AND INSTALLATION WORKERS! RAISE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CAPITAL INVESTMENTS!

BUILD QUICKLY, WITH GOOD QUALITY AND ON THE BASIS OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY!

BRIEFS

NEW COMPRESSOR STATION -- A state commission has signed the document accepting the Polyanskaya compressor station for operation. The compressor station is located on the Bashkir section of the Urengoy-Petrovsk gas pipeline. The eight power sets at this station have made it possible to increase the amount of Siberian gas pumped each day to the European part of the country by several million cubic meters. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 17 Oct 82 LD]

DISCUSSIONS ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT -- In the USSR Supreme Soviet, preparatory commissions are engaged in preliminary discussion of the state plan for the country's economic and social development next year. The work is being conducted before the next session of the highest organ of USSR state power, scheduled for 16 November. A particular feature of this work is the heightened attention of the deputies to the development of the agro-industrial complex. For the first time the USSR State Planning Commission has proposed this as an independent target of planning. Next year it is envisaged that almost R127 billion will be allocated to the development of agriculture and other industries of the complex. The draft development plan has been worked out in accordance with the tasks of the Food Program approved by the May plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 21 Oct 82 LD]

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 21 OCT REPORTED

LD220144 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 21 Oct. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Mass harvesting of soybean is underway in Amur Oblast; machinery is out in the sugar beet and sunflower fields of Altay Kray. Winter sowing is underway in the southern areas -- about 35 million hectares have been sown thus far. Plowing is also well underway and has increased in tempo in eastern Siberia and Kazakhstan, but it remains low in Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan. (0100 GMT)

Tajik machine operators are sowing winter crops at an accelerated rage. So far 1000,000 hectares have been sown. (0304 GMT)

In the Kuban, winter crops have been sown on 1.2 million hectares. This year winter crops will occupy 1.8 million hectares, and work is at its peak; only first-class seeds are being used. (0730 GMT)

Kharkov Oblast has overfulfilled its state grain crops sales plan; sovkhozes and kolkhozes have delivered 1.2 million tons of grain crops to grain reception enterprises. It is reported that while the plan as a whole has been overfulfilled, the buckwheat sales plan has been underfulfilled. Kharkov Oblast farms have supplied themselves with seed for next year's harvest. State grain crops sales continue. (0800 GMT)

Approximately 30 million hectares of the country's arable land was sown with new varities of cereals this year. An all-union scientific-technical conference of agronomists, which ended in Odessa today, was devoted to achievements and ways of further intensifying the selection and seed breeding of grain crops. Seed growing is now concentrated chiefly on specialized farms, which reduce 7 million tons of sowing material per year, almost one-third of the total requirement. (1600 GMT)

More than 1 million tons of cereals have been procured in Uzbekistan, of which one-third is made up of such a valuable food crops as rice. The success of the grain growers of the republic is all the more significant since it has been attained in a year which was extremely unfavorable to agriculture. Many rice plantations suffered through drought. In spite of this, farmers succeeded in growing a record crop due to the highly efficient use of irrigated land. (2104 GMT)

SHORTCOMINGS IN USSR VEGETABLE PROCUREMENT NOTED

PM211047 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 15 Oct 82 p 1

[V. Yelufimov "Agricultural Review": "Harvest and Protect"]

[Excerpts] A number of regions in the country have already had frost and first snows have fallen. The depths of fall allow arable farmers no delay. Their main task is to harvest and protect in the shortest possible time everything grown in the fields and orchards. This requires them to show a high degree of organization and everyone to be responsbile for the fate of the harvest.

Potato growers are completing their harvest. It has been conducted successfully in Leningrad, Ivanovo and Tyumen Oblasts and in the Bashkir and Tatar ASSRS. As a rule, tubers have been lifted within the optimum deadlines on those farms which have relied on equipment and where the machine operators' movement for a season's production of 1,000 tons or more potatoes from every harvesting combine has been comprehensively supported.

Vegetable growers have harvested three-fourths of the area of crops. This work is proceeding slowly in Smolensk, Yaroslavl and Novgorod Oblasts, where not even one-half of the crop has been removed from the fields.

Time is rushing by not only for arable farmers but also for procurement workers. This year they have received 12.6 million tons of potatoes and 13.3 million tons of vegetables -- more than at the same time last year. Less fruit and fewer grapes have been procured. Uzbekistan has fulfilled the plan for all kinds of purchases of fruit and vegetable produce. Supplies have increased in Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, Armenia and Turkmenistan. The rate of potato, fruit and grape procurement has dropped recently in a number of RSFSR oblasts.

Given the worsening weather, special attention must be paid to questions of protecting the harvested produce. In a number of places it is being allowed to rot both through the fault of procurement workers and because of neglect by farm leaders. Thus on the Pobeditel Kolkhoz in Medvedovskiy Rayon and the Zarechnyy Sovkhoz in Novotoryalskiy Rayon, both in the Mari ASSR, hundreds of tons of potatoes were put in temporary storage pits but someone "forgot" to cover them. Consequently dozens of tons of tubers were affected by frost. For the same reason good eating potatoes were turned into fodder on the Mayskiy and Zelenogradskiy Sovkhozes in Moscow Oblast.

Private plots have considerable reserves for replenishing the country's food resources but so far insufficient use is being made of their potential. Consumer cooperatives and procurement centers belonging to the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry and the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry are failing to buy the full amount of surplus truck farm and orchard produce everywhere. For example, apples are being fed to livestock in Zyankovtsy village in Khmelnitskiy Oblast's Derazhnyanskiy Rayon because local procurement workers have proved unable to receive them. The inhabitants of Komsomolskiy settlement in Sverdlovsk Oblast's Talitskiy Rayon do not know what to do with their potatoes. This is what pensioner G. Yudina writes. The same warning has reached the editorial office from the village of Gryaznovskoye in Bogdanovichskiy Rayon in the same oblast. The purchasing of truck farm produce from the population is poorly organized in Vladimir, Voronezh, Perm and Gorkiy Oblasts and in the Chuvash and Mari ASSR's.

There are shortcomings with vegetable and potato supplies to all-union stocks. It is already mid-October, yet mountains of produce continue to stand at many railroad stations. One frosty night will suffice to completely cancel out the efforts of thousands of people. The dispatching of produce is being delayed by a shortage of freightcars. This is what readers from Gorkiy, Tambov and Orel oblasts report. Belorussia's procurement workers alone are prevented from dispatching up to 10,000 tons of potatoes per day because of the freightcar shortage. Vehicles carrying truck farm produce stand idle for 15-16 hours each waiting to be unloaded at the consumer cooperative procurement and sales centers at the Chuvash ASSR's Kanash and Echboskary-2 railroad stations. This situation is due not just to the small freightcar pool but also to its slow turnround rate and the large quantity of identical crosshauls.

In the main the produce reaching the all-union stocks meets the all-union and republic standards. It should be noted here that the quality of onions, cabbage and grapes has risen in comparison with last year while that of potatoes, tomatoes, seed [semechkovyy] fruits and cucurbits has fallen. Good quality potatoes are being received from Estonia's farms, good quality apples and pears from those of RSFSR oblasts, good quality cucurbits from the Ukraine and good quality grapes from Moldavia.

At the same time some farms in Odessa Oblast and the Chechen-Ingush ASSR are packing produce in unserviceable crates and are violating the storage rules -- all of this leads to reduction in the quality of fruit, grapes and vegetables. Moscow and Leningrad have received a lot of wasted produce in some consignments from the Shlyakh Kommunizma Sovkhoz in Vinnitsa Oblast, the Radyanskiy Sovkhoz in Kherson Oblast, the Astrakhanskiy Sovkhoz in Astrakhan Oblast and the Yuzhnyy Sovkhoz in Krasnodar Kray.

But produce is not just losing quality through the suppliers' fault; procurement workers are often to blame for this. Unfortunately it happens that their incomplete work has to be paid for by those who do the producing. Thus on 9 October the Thaelmann Sovkhoz in Moscow Oblast sent a truckload of radishes to the Moscow Oblast Main Administration of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry's Baumanskiy Rayon fruit and vegetable center. It was not received there that day or the next. For 2 days a truckload of celery from the "1 May" Sovkhoz was held up at the same center and was accepted only after intervention by the USSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry. Farms have had to pay for lost product quality.

EARLY OCTOBER WEATHER IN FARMING AREAS REVIEWED

PM211429 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Oct 82 p 1

[Report by Agrometeorologist O. Pisarenko: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] Over most of the USSR's European territory the first 10 days of October were cold. The average temperature in eastern parts of the Northwest, Central and Central Chernozem Regions, in eastern oblasts of the Ukraine and in the North Caucasus, Volga, Volga-Vyatka and Ural Regions was 2-5 degrees and in Sverdlosk Oblast 6-8 degrees below normal. The minimum temperature here was between minus 5 and minus 10; between minus 11 and minus 15 in the Komi ASSR, in northern parts of Perm Oblast and in Sverdlovsk Oblast.

There was preciptation on 1-3 days; 4-9 days in Arkhangelsk Oblast, northeast Kirov Oblast and the northern half of the Urals Region. It was heaviest (31-70 mm) in the north-eastern part of the Urals Region and in the Bashkir ASSR. There are 2-15 cm of snow in the Komi ASSR, northeast Kirov Oblast, Perm and Sverdlovsk Oblasts and northern Kurgan Oblast, and 18-29 cm in Sverdlovsk Oblast.

Winter grain crops have stopped vegetating in eastern parts of the Northwest and Central Regions, in the Volga-Vyatka and Urals Regions and in the northern part of the Volga Region. Winter crops sown in August and early September were in the tillering phase.

In the Baltic area, Belorussia, the western half of the Northwest, Central and Central Chernozem Regions, most of the Ukraine and Moldavia it was less cold, with near normal temperatures. There were air and ground frosts nearly everywhere. But on some days the temperature reached 17-23 degrees in the Ukraine and Moldavia and 11-16 degrees in the remaining part of the territory. In these parts winter crops continue to grow.

It was cold during most of the 10-day period in farming regions of West Siberia and Kazakhstan. The minimum temperature in southern parts of West Siberia and northern oblasts of Kazakhstan was minus 3 to minus 9 degrees. There was precipitation in the form of rain and snow on 4-8 days. It was heaviest (31-70 mm) in southern Tomsk Oblast, southeast Novosibirsk Oblast, Kemerovo Oblast, northwest Altay Kray and parts of Tselinograd, Karaganda and Pavlodar Oblasts. Winter grain crops stopped vegetating at about the usual time in West Siberia. At the end of the 10-day period most areas had a snow cover of 1-15 cm, in places as much as 20 cm.

In most parts of East Siberia it was predominantly warm (15-20 by day, 10-14 in northern parts) and mainly dry. It became colder at the end of the period with a minimum temperature of minus 6 to minus 9 and in places minus 13. There was precipitation (11-40 mm), mainly in the form of snow, in northern parts of Krasnoyarsk Kray and Irkutsk Oblast. The snow cover here is 2-10 cm.

In the Central Asian republics the first half of the period was warm (25-33 by day, 35 degrees in places), and then it became cooler. Daytime temperatures fell. In northern parts of the Karakalpak ASSR and the valleys of Kirghizia there were air frosts -- minus 1 to minus 3 degrees. The heaviest rain (31-70 mm) was in Tajikistan, Tashkent Oblast and southern Osh Oblast.

LAUNCH OF COSMOS-1418 ON 21 OCT REPORTED

LD220834 Moscow TASS in English 0818 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 22 TASS -- Artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1418, the next in the series, was launched in the Soviet Union on October 21, 1982.

On board the satellite is installed scientific equipment designed for continuing outer space exploration.

The satellite has been launched into an orbit with the following parameters: Initial period of revolution -- 92.2 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface (in the apogee) -- 417 kilometres, minimum distance from the earth's surface (in the perigee) -- 362 kilometres and inclination of the orbit -- 50.7 degrees.

SOVIET EXPEDITION MEMBERS DEPART FOR ANTARCTIC

LD212200 Moscow TASS in English 1925 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Leningrad October 21 TASS -- The first group of the members of the new, 28th Soviet Antarctic expedition will reach Antarctica by the airlift more than 17 thousand kilometres long, stretching over Europe, Asia and Africa. The group set out of Leningrad today on board the IL-18D plane. A transcontinental flight with stops in Odessa, Cairo, Aden and Maputo will last three or four days. The destination is the Molodezhnaya observatory on the Enderby Land, the centre of the Soviet Antarctic research.

"We shall start exploration of the 'white continent' in the most favourable period of the south polar spring," said the expedition's head, prominent polar explorer Nikolay Kornilov. This became possible due to the construction of the world's first snow and ice air field at the Molodezhnaya station. Such take-off and landing strips are being built also at other Soviet observatories and stations.

The IL-18D plane will make several shuttle runs between Africa and Antarctica, Nikolay Kornilov said. Altogether some 150 polar explorers will be brought to Antarctica. The other participants in the expedition will set out on seven ships, the first of which sails for Antarctica in mid-November.

"Important meteorological, geophysical and other research will be carried out by the participants in this Antarctic expedition," a TASS correspondent was told by Yevgeniy Tolstikov, the deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorological and Environmental Control. It will be the most representative expedition for the recent years and will include 680 polar explorers, among them specialists from the GDR and Mongolia. 320 of them will be wintering in Antarctica, while the others will work there for about three months, until the end of the short Antarctic summer.

The vast programme of the expedition includes deep boring of the ice in the areas of the stations Komsomolskaya and Pionerskaya, the launching of meteorological rockets, the studies of the earth's ionosphere, Yevgeniy Tolstikov said. The ascent of a sledge and tractor train to the ice cupola marked by scientists with the letter "c" is planned in the framework of the international glaciological programme. Comprehensive study of the seas codenamed "the southern ocean" will be carried out.

"Scientists of the whole world highly appreciate the contribution of the Soviet Antarctic expeditions to world science. I am confident that this expedition will not be an exception," Yevgeniy Tolstikov said.

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

ADMIRAL GORSHKOV SPEAKS AT NAVY-KOMSOMOL MEETING

LD160416 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 15 Oct 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Today in Moscow a solemn meeting was held dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the patronage of the Komsomol over the Navy. In the hall were those who swelled the ranks of the guard over the seashores of the homeland, answering the call of the Komsomol in the 1920's, their proud traditions, and the young guards of the 5-year plan. Opening the meeting, Comrade Pastukhov, first secretary of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee, said that six decades of Komsomol patronage had been a time of brilliant exploits and determined work, concentrated study, and great responsibility of the part of millions of young men and women for the high combat readiness of the country's Navy. Admiral of the Fleet Gorshkov, commander in chief of the Navy and deputy USSR minister of defense, addressed some parting words to the young people.

The participants in the ceremony were greeted by veteran seamen, service representatives of all arms of the Navy, representatives of working collectives, and students of military-patriotic clubs.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REPORTS GEN KOCHETOV APPEARANCE

PM111207 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 3 October publishes on page 2 a report on a Southern Group of Forces [SFG] scientific-practical conference on the USSR 60th anniversary, date and place unspecified, attended by Lt Gen K. Kochetov, commander of the group of forces," among others.